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* NATIONAL *
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FEATURE FILMS

Thoroughly Break With the Revisionist Line in Education

- Comment on the color feature film Breaking With Old Ideas

by

Pai Ch'ing (柏青)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 18, 1976)

Under the excellent situation marked by the deepening of the proletarian revolution in education, the color feature film Breaking With Old Ideas meets the audience. This is a teaching material with vivid images which deepens our cognition of the great significance of the revolution in education. It is also a revolutionary big-character poster strongly realistic and militant that ruthlessly hits back at the Right-deviation wind to reverse past verdicts.

The film Breaking With Old Ideas takes the course of the founding of the Communist Labor University in Kiangsi as its theme. The Kiangsi Communist Labor University is a socialist new thing that emerged in the revolution in education under the situation of the great leap forward in 1958. In compliance with the principle put forth by Chairman Mao that "education must serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive labor," this new-style university insists on using Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought and practical labor to educate and train man. The revolution in education in 1958 and particularly the birth of the Communist Labor University fiercely pounded against the revisionist line in education pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i and company and were consequently frantically opposed by them. Taking the struggle between Party committee secretary and concurrently chancellor Lung Kuo-cheng and vice chancellor Ts'ao Chung-he as the main line, the film artistically presents once again this revolution on

the education front. The whole film fervently eulogizes such a socialist new thing as the Communist Labor University, mercilessly flogs the old educational system of the bourgeoisie, and profoundly reflects the struggle between the two lines on the education front.

With "breaking with old ideas" as its theme, the film has in essence laid hold of the salient features of the Communist Labor University, namely, daring to thoroughly break with the educational system of the bourgeoisie, with the stubborn bourgeois prejudices and old traditional concepts on the education front and with the revisionist line in education that upholds these old systems and concepts.

I

The school is a tool of class dictatorship. What sort of students should be admitted and for which class should successors be trained is the concentrated expression of the class nature of education, and is also the watershed between the new and old educational systems. On these questions, lies the fundamental difference between Lung Kuo-cheng and Ts'ao Chung-he. Ts'ao Chung-he makes use of his authority as deputy principal to stubbornly defend the old educational system, whereas Lung Kuo-cheng holds fast to his determination in "transforming those universities run by the bourgeois lords," loyally and consistently adheres to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and makes revolution against the bourgeois educational system in the Communist Labor University.

Through the struggle waged in front of the enrollment center, the film sharply reveals the serious situation of "the bourgeoisie guarding the gate" in the old school. Waving the big stick of "rather enrolling fewer students in order to uphold high quality, Ts'ao Chung-he uses culture to repress the children of workers and peasants and serves as a bourgeois doorman. Lung Kuo-cheng, in accordance with Chairman Mao's educational concept, invites the old representative of the poor and lower-middle peasants' association to guard the gate and proclaims that "the first qualification for one to enter the Communist Labor University is that he must be a working person," thus opening the school to the workers and peasants. This is really a profound revolution. Li Chin-feng joyfully sings, "Like launching bamboo rafts on the spring river, the Labor University is exactly what we want." This is the warm praise sung by the working people for the selection of students from among the workers and peasants.

However, even today, there are still some people who want to restore the old system of student enrollment by "directly sending to universities" selected middle school students in a vain attempt to let the bourgeoisie guard the gate once again. The broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers will never agree to this.

The sending of children of workers and peasants to college did not imply that they would get proper training, because under the old educational system, the contents and methods of teaching still followed the bourgeois pattern. Education was divorced from proletarian politics, from the workers and peasants and from practice. The students were taught tree

planting in the classroom and farming on the blackboard. What they learned were mostly petty and useless knowledge like the "functions of the horse tail." All day long they busied themselves in preparing for examinations and competing for grades; they studied agriculture without taking up farming and cherishing farming. Under such a system, the children of the workers and peasants were not educated but poisoned and trampled underfoot. They were either driven out by Ts'ao Chung-he and his like, or molded into the so-called "high-grade precision and advanced trained personnel," i.e., bourgeois spiritual aristocrats.

We will never forget the scene about the poor-peasant auntie who comes to visit his son in the old university: After three years of schooling in the university, a boy brought up in misery has become so filthy and stinking in thinking that he loathes the cotton-padded coat as "ugly" and the cotton shoes as "too rustic," forgets his parents after he has acquired knowledge, and forgets his native village after wearing leather shoes. Taking his son by the arm, the auntie says with lamenting tears in her eyes: "My child, this kind of schooling should be given up!" This is an accusation replete with blood and tears against the old educational system which ravages talent and the youth.

Similarly, we shall not forget the scene about Chiang Ta-nien who goes back to work as a blacksmith in protest against Ts'ao Chung-he's unjust expelling of worker-peasant students: With set teeth, he lifts the iron hammer high in the air and drives it downward with his whole strength, as if he wants to crush the bourgeois educational system at one stroke.

Lung Kuo-cheng, a cadre who loyally and consistently adheres to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, is at one with the workers and peasants. He dares to do the opposite of the bourgeois educational system, mobilizes the masses to "attack the bourgeois shop," and finally opens up a brand-new road for running school. This is to practice part-work and part-study, study while one works, "change the curriculum in conformity with the seasons for taking up production in agriculture, forestry and stock breeding." He also conducts open-door education by "moving the small classroom of the school to the big classroom of the countryside, learning from the poor and lower-middle peasants, combining study with application, and conducting class in the struggle for production and class struggle." It is precisely by running school along this road that a new proletarian generation like Li Chin-feng, Hsu Niu-tsai and Chiang Ta-nien, who dare to criticize revisionism and fight capitalism, have culture and are capable of doing labor, are brought up.

Li Chin-feng is an outstanding typical model. She is efficient in both brainy and brawny activities, and by putting what she has learned into application, she discovers in good time and leads others to eliminate the insect pests in the production brigade. She is firm in her stand and dares to boycott the evil wind of "san-tzu i-pao" /the extension of free markets and of plots for private use, the promotion of small enterprises with sole responsibility for their own profits or losses, and the fixing of output quotas on a household basis.-Translator/ In the face of prosecution by capitalist-roaders, she categorically replied: "You may lock me up and deny me of food, but you cannot force me to make self-examination!"

The film convincingly shows that only under Chairman Mao's proletarian line in education can firm and reliable revolutionary successors be brought up. Such a socialist new thing as the Communist Labor University is new in that it thoroughly breaks with the old educational system and turns the school from a tool of bourgeois dictatorship into a tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

"All new things must experience difficulties and setbacks as they grow." The growth of the Communist Labor University is no exception. Ts'ao Chung-he and company vilify the Communist Labor University as "a farm and a labor brigade," and the worker-peasant students like Li Chin-feng as "naughty," "unambitious" and "bad students." This is not strange because they are capitalist-roaders within the Party. What is noteworthy is that after the tempest of the great proletarian cultural revolution, there are at present still some people who curse the revolution in education in the same tone. They vilify part-work part-study and open-door educaiton as "all labor but no study" and "practice--practice--practice." They vilify the worker-peasant-soldier students as "opportunists," "low in level," "a drag" and so on and so forth. This is decidedly not a matter of coincidence in history, but the manifestation of the struggle between the two classes and the two lines on the educational front.

II

The school has all along been the hereditary domain of the exploiting classes where bourgeois prejudices are particularly stubborn. The old traditional concepts, such as intellectual culture above all else, is private ownership of knowledge, study in order to become officials and personal fame and career, have a long history and have spread their pernicious influence far and wide. If these concepts are not abolished, the new educational system cannot be established, and even if it is established, it cannot be consolidated. Therefore, in order to revolutionize education, it is necessary to thoroughly break with old traditional concepts. The film has made a fuller description in this respect.

Sun Tzu-ch'ing is a typical example of the old intellectuals. He is a follower of old traditions as well as a propagator of old ideas. He appears to be alien to new things everywhere. What he regards as abnormal is exactly rational to the proletariat; what he regards as a matter of course is precisely what must be fundamentally changed. When the school admits children of the workers and peasants, he says that they are not "qualified." When the school is run in the mountain valley, he says, "What the devil!" When the school adopts revolutionary measures in education, such measures are simply absurd in his eyes, and "the whole thing is upset." Although he is not hostile to the socialist system, yet the old traditional concepts drive him into pushing himself to the opposite side of the revolution in education. From his repeated cries in opposition to the new things of the revolution in education, we can see how deep-rooted the old traditions and force of habit are on the educational battlefront.

Old ideas of this kind not only tie down many teachers but also corrode and poison the young people. Yu Fa-ken, son of a well-to-do middle

peasants, has gone to the Communist Labor University under the influence of the idea that "once you have acquired skill, you can make money anywhere" instilled into him by his father, and it is precisely such a concept as "private ownership of knowledge" that prompts him to take the evil road of capitalism. Ts'ao Hsiao-mei is another typical example. She is simple in thought and could easily accept new things, but she is at all times under the direct influence of her father who is a capitalist-roader, and the idea of becoming an engineer or scientist is very tempting to her. This casts the shadow of "studying to become an official" in her mind, and raises in her the contradiction and struggle of whether she should go to the Communist Labor University or whether or not she should quit after entering the Communist Labor University. This shows that the younger generation is still the subject of contention between the two classes and the two kinds of ideology, and how to enable the younger generation to make a clean break with old traditional concepts is an important and arduous task of the revolution in education.

Lenin pointed out long ago: "The fundamental task of the educational workers and their militant vanguard--the Communist Party is to help train and educate the working masses, so that they would overcome the old habits and ways--those habits and ways of private owners deep-rooted among the masses--left behind by the old system." It is precisely with this great spirit of the proletariat in transforming the old world that Lung Kuo-cheng openly declares war on the old traditional concepts. Contrary to Ts'ao Chung-he, the defender of old traditional concepts, he insists on using communist ideas to educate and remold people, guides the students to healthily grow to maturity along the Red-and-expert road, encourages the teachers to integrate themselves with the workers and peasants, and helps them to constantly transform old ideas in the course of struggle.

The change in Sun Tzu-ch'ing is of typical significance. An intellectual who was once unable to move a step due to the heavy burden of old ideas finally takes a delightful step forward along the road of thoroughly breaking with old traditional concepts. Although the film does not fully express the basis of his change, yet from his person we can see the tremendous might of the Party's policy of uniting, educating and transforming the intellectuals. Those who describe the work of uniting, educating and transforming the intellectuals as "the practice of vituperation whenever intellectuals are mentioned" are in fact sowing discord in the relations of the intellectuals and the Party. This will come to naught.

Through the scene of the "criticism rally," the film also warmly praises Ts'ao Hsiao-mei and Yu Fa-ken for thoroughly breaking with old traditional concepts. Inspired by the revolutionary spirit of Lung Kuo-cheng and Li Chin-feng, Ts'ao Hsiao-mei excitedly mounts the platform and tears up in front of the audience the letter of recommendation to the "university of renown" procured by her father for her. Yu Fa-ken also feels exceedingly remorseful, and he smashes to pieces on the spot the cash-box for taking up the evil practice of capitalism. What they have torn up or smashed is definitely not just a letter of recommendation or a cash-box, but the spiritual chains of old traditional concepts like "studying in order to become officials" and "private ownership of knowledge."

The film shows through the changes of Sun Tzu-ch'ing, Ts'ao Hsiao-mei and Yu Fa-ken that the revolution in education is a profound ideological revolution. Only after breaking through the resistance of old traditional concepts can it march forward in big strides. Not long ago, the farragoes in educational circles made every effort to obstruct the criticism of traditional concepts such as intellectual culture above all else, private ownership of knowledge, and "studying in order to become officials." We must resolutely launch a counter-attack!

III

The decisive factor in whether or not we can thoroughly break with the old educational system and old traditional concepts is whether or not we can unswervingly and consistently adhere to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and thoroughly break with the revisionist line in education. The film tells us that there are people who defend the old educational system and old traditional concepts both inside and outside the Party, but the danger mainly comes from those in power taking the capitalist road inside the Party.

Ts'ao Chung-he, as deputy principal, claims that he has "the right to speak" on education. But what he practices is entirely revisionist stuff. He relies on bourgeois intellectuals to run school and lauds bourgeois educational authorities like Kirov to the skies. Making use of the authority vested in him, he arbitrarily pushes the teaching outline "divorced from three things," opposes student participation in productive labor, unjustly expels worker-peasant students, makes every effort to strangle the new things of the revolution in education, and becomes the principal stumbling block of the revolution in education in the Communist Labor University. Ts'ao Chung-he is so despotic because he is backed up by such a capitalist-roader as Deputy Commissioner Chao. Therefore, whether or not we dare to fight against the revisionist line in education and those in power taking the capitalist road is the key to the success or failure of the revolution in education.

Lung Kuo-cheng, this university chancellor who was formerly a cowherd, is infinitely loyal to the Party and Chairman Mao. He assiduously studies works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, preserves at all times the true colors of revolutionaries, and is rich in the spirit of continuing the revolution. He carries out what Chairman Mao says. This provides him not only with the ability to resist corruption by bourgeois ideas, but also with a solid ideological basis for consistently adhering to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Therefore, when the adverse current of revisionism appears, he has "the courage to sail against the wind." He dares to boycott the revisionist teaching outline, criticize the poisonous weed "san-tzu i-pao" and oppose the erroneous decision to disband the Communist Labor University. Deputy Commissioner Chao threatens him: If the change is not effected, I'll expel you from the Party and dismiss you from office." Giving tit for tat, Lung Kuo-cheng answers: "This does not show that you have justice on your side and are in the right. No! Truth does not lie in the hands of you people. From your way of doing things, I am once more convinced that the Communist Labor University is well and correctly run!"

Under the warm solicitude of the great leader Chairman Mao and with the warm support of the poor and lower-middle peasants and the resolute struggle of the revolutionary teachers and students, the Communist Labor University has won an important victory in the revolution in education. However, the victory of the revolution in education in just one school, the Communist Labor University, does not mean all-round victory of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line on the entire educational battlefront, and much less is the victory of one round the final victory. This is because people like Ts'ao Chung-he are not individual and isolated cases in our Party. The struggle will be protracted and complicated. These are precisely the facts.

In the year following Chairman Mao's letter to the Communist Labor University, i.e., 1962, with the personal approval of the renegade, hidden traitor, and scab Liu Shao-ch'i, 62 branches of the Kiangsi Communist Labor University were chopped away at one stroke, and a frantic counter-attack of revenge was launched against the revolution in education. This effectively shows that in the entire historical period of socialism, the main danger is revisionism and that the great proletarian cultural revolution is absolutely necessary and extremely timely. Only through mass movements from the bottom to the top could we restore the part of power usurped by Deputy Commissioner Chao, Ts'ao Chung-he and their ilk once again to the hands of the proletariat and exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the superstructure, including the ideological sphere.

After the great proletarian cultural revolution, a good many capitalist-roaders like Ts'ao Chung-he and Deputy Commissioner Chao had indeed rectified their mistakes, but some people once again committed mistakes under the new situation because they had not properly remolded their world outlook. In 1972, there emerged a backlash of revisionism in educational circles. In the three months of July, August and September last year, there re-appeared in educational circles farragoes of the Right-deviation wind to reversing past verdicts. They clamored that "the problems of the revolution in education had never been properly solved" and that it was necessary for "outsiders with a zeal for science to assume leadership." In other words, they wanted to have people like Ts'ao Chung-he who were zealous for bourgeois education to once again wield immeasurable power in education, "switch" back the orientation of the revolution in education and turn back the wheel of history. This shows that the struggle between the two classes and two lines on the educational battlefront is protracted, and that we must preserve a cool head and never forget this key link of class struggle at any time.

"No matter how violent the winds and waves are, they cannot prevent us from advancing!" These firm and forceful words of Lung Kuo-cheng express the voice in the hearts of all revolutionary comrades on the educational front. With the revolutionary spirit of the line, "we can clasp the moon in the ninth Heaven and seize turtles deep down in the five seas" and under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, let us cut through the waves, carry the revolution in education through to the end and turn the school into a tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

* * *

LITERATURE

Literary Creation Must Raise a Hue and Cry for New Things

by

Wu Ling-wu (武凌芜)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao Dec. 13, 1975)

Proletarian literary creation is part and parcel of the whole revolutionary cause of the proletariat. It should and must opportunely reflect and eulogize the new things appearing in the course of the triumphant development of the proletarian revolutionary cause, because it is "a thing for reflecting in ideology and serving new politics and the new political economy." On the other hand, new things embody the main stream and essence of the revolution and represent the direction of historical development.

Lenin once pointed out, "We must do what the political commentators constantly have to do--to portray contemporary history and strive to make our portrayal bring more help to the direct participants in the movement and the proletarian heroes active on the current scene, so that we can give impetus to the development of the movement." Proletarian writers are required to make a physical description of the contemporary history of the proletarian revolution and to swiftly describe and eulogize with wholehearted eagerness the revolutionary new things surging forth in real life so as to encourage the broad masses fighting on the forefront of the revolutionary struggle. Furthermore, they are required to use the creative method of combining revolutionary realism with revolutionary romanticism to paint a more beautiful and ideal picture of new things so that people can see therein the prospects of the revolution and pluck up their courage and confidence in continuing the revolution. Literary creation must develop to the fullest extent its role as the bugle and the war drum to "help the masses push forward history."

The history of literature of the proletarian revolution has vividly attested to this point. The Internationale is a battle song dedicated to the new things of revolution. The Paris Commune was the first proletarian attempt to seize political power. Pottier composed its revolutionary principle into a song, "Let each stand in his place! The Internationale shall be the human race." Just as Lenin said, "The Commune was suppressed... but Pottier's Internationale has spread its idea all over the world," confidently predicting the future marked by the inevitable victory of the proletarian revolution. The Internationale has thus become the "song of the world proletariat."

Gorki's Mother also writes about new things. Under the historical environment of that time when many workers in Russia unconsciously took post in the revolutionary movement, it created the heroic image of a conscious revolutionary worker, and warmly sang the praises of the awakening Russian

workers. It was therefore praised by Lenin as "a very timely book." It became a pioneer work of proletarian literature.

As early as 1942, Chairman Mao had pointed out, "The 'great rear' is also changing. Readers there expect authors in the revolutionary base areas to tell about new people and the new world and not to bother them with the same old tales." After the liberation of the whole country, Chairman Mao again called on the writers to look for and write about thousands of new heroic figures of the Ch'en Hsüeh-meng type. But before the great proletarian cultural revolution, due to disruption by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line on the literary and art front, "many communists are keen on promoting feudalist and capitalist art and not keen on promoting socialist art." Chairman Mao's directive could not be carried out smoothly.

The great proletarian cultural revolution is in essence a great political revolution and is also a great movement to destroy the old and establish the new. A large number of socialist new things have sprung up like bamboo shoots after a spring rain under the sunshine and precipitation of the revolution. The great proletarian cultural revolution is also a great revolutionary movement to study theory and combat and prevent revisionism. In this movement, revisionist literary and art fallacies of all sorts have been criticized, and the broad masses of revolutionary writers have raised their awareness of class struggle and the two-line struggle as well as their consciousness in writing about new things.

For several years, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art, there have emerged in the garden of literature a number of new works that portray and eulogize the successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause, the rustication of educated youth, the barefoot doctors, the mass movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture and from Tach'ing in industry and other socialist new things. This is a very delightful phenomenon.

For the sake of meeting the needs of the struggle between the two classes and the two lines now under way and satisfying the needs of the broad masses of worker-peasant-soldier readers, the broad masses of revolutionary writers are duty-bound to accelerate their own pace of progress and strive to create more and better works portraying and eulogizing socialist new things.

As far as many writers are concerned, the reflection and praising of the new things surging forth in the great cultural revolution is a new task. Meanwhile, it poses new demands on the broad masses of writers ideologically and artistically. To portray new things, we must first seriously study works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, and assiduously study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Only in this way can we really recognize and understand the essence and significance of new things and reflect them in a profound and not a superficial manner and in a way higher life and not in a way bound by the limitations of real life.

To eulogize new things, we must also learn from society, "indefinitely, unreservedly and wholeheartedly go among the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, go into the heat of struggle and go to the only source, the broadest and richest source," seriously observe, experience, study and analyze all kinds of new things, share the same breath and fate with the workers, peasants and soldiers, and stand the test of struggle together with them. Only in this way can we acquaint ourselves with and show fervent love for new things. And only in this way can we really call forth the creative urge to eulogize new things, and make the images projected by our works vivid and not insipid and the individual personality clearcut and not lacking in flesh and blood. Such revolutionary works of literature are bound to be packed with vitality like the new things themselves and will effectively serve the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

"In our life, there is always something new growing. But growing things do not grow up easily, and they have to clamor for and uphold their own rights of existence" (Collected Works of Stalin, Vol. 10, p. 284). Around the question of whether to affirm or negate the great proletarian cultural revolution and whether to support or oppose socialist new things, the struggle will be protracted and violent. The broad masses of revolutionary amateur and professional writers must strive to use their own works to consolidate the fruitful results of the great proletarian cultural revolution and to raise a hue and cry for the development of socialist new things!

* * *

FARRAGOES IN EDUCATIONAL CIRCLES

Where Should It Be "Switched"?

by

Sha Ching (沙晴)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Dec. 11, 1975)

In educational circles, there has been a kind of farrago which claims that since the great cultural revolution, the orientation for the revolution in education has "always not been properly solved," and therefore, it "necessary to make a switch."

People cannot help asking: "Where should it be 'switched'?"

In this connection, so long as we take a look at what has to be "switched," we are also clear where it should be "switched."

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, there have been profound changes on our educational front. However, in regard to almost every major change among them, there have been absurd arguments in educational circles calling for "switch."

Under the leadership of the Party, the stationing of workers' propaganda teams in schools is a great revolutionary new creation as well as an important measure for strengthening proletarian leadership over education. The farragoes in educational circles calling for "switch" say, "It is necessary to have outsiders who are enthusiasts in science to exercise leadership." What is the meaning of this oblique remark? To call a spade a spade, this calls for putting the school once again under the domination of bourgeois intellectuals. This is exactly the case with old education.

Under the guidance of the brilliant "July 21" directive, group after group of worker-peasant-soldier students, full of revolutionary pride, have attended university, managed university and used Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought to transform the university. They have shattered the unified empire of bourgeois intellectuals and are a new political force in the revolution in education. The farragoes in educational circles also call for the "switch" of this, and allege that the worker-peasant-soldier students are low in standard and that the middle-school students should be allowed to "go straight to college." Is this not exactly the case with the old college?

Proletarian education aims at training "workers with socialist consciousness and culture." To this end, a series of revolutionary measures for conducting open-door education have been adopted. The farragoes in educational circles calls for a "switch" and slander open-door education of "not learning culture." They still want to promote "intellectual culture above all else" and train spiritual aristocrats.

There are many other absurd arguments calling for a "switch," but what have been cited above are enough. If things are done in conformity with them, we would have to give up proletarian leadership over education, change the policy that "education must serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive labor," change the educational aim of "training a generation capable of ultimately realizing communism" and also change Chairman Mao's proletarian line in education. Such a "switch" would completely "switch" as back to the revisionist line in education and would turn the school into a tool for disrupting the dictatorship of the proletariat and restoring capitalism. Herein lies the essence of the struggle between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat on the question of education. The bourgeoisie want to turn the school completely into a tool for bourgeois rule for training obedient and competent vassals for the bourgeoisie. On the other hand, the proletariat firmly advocate that "the school should be a tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat." This struggle is still going on and will continue.

As the name indicates, an absurd argument naturally has its absurd aspects. For instance, what is the essential element of the revisionist line in education? The farragoes say nothing about the essential element of bourgeois dictatorship over the proletariat, but adopt the eclectic approach and use spurious and ambiguous remarks to cover up the essential element. To negate the essential element of the revisionist line in education is to negate the serious fact of the bourgeoisie domination of our schools for 17 years before the great cultural revolution, to reverse the past verdicts on the revisionist line in education, and hence to fundamentally alter the orientation of the revolution in education. This must be seen through by us.

* * *

RUSTICATION OF MIDDLE SCHOOL GRADUATES

Peking Senior Middle School Graduates Apply for Work in Countryside

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 21, 1976)

some 13,000 representatives of the graduating senior middle school students in peking on january 19 applied for work in the countryside.

at a grand rally here, the graduating students expressed their determination to integrate themselves with the workers and peasants, in line with chairman mao's teaching. they applied for work in rural areas and places where difficulties are greatest and where they are most needed by the party and the people.

a letter of salute to the great leader chairman mao was adopted at the rally.

since 1968, 450,000 peking school graduates have settled in the countryside in response to chairman mao's great call: "it is highly necessary for young people with education to go to the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants". the young people are studying marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought conscientiously, being re-educated by the peasants and tempered in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. they are acquiring new abilities and making good progress politically as a new generation.

some 7,000 have been admitted into the chinese communist party, 80,000 have joined the chinese communist youth league, and 8,000 have been elected to leading bodies at various levels.

in the current mass debate on revolution in education, the graduating students are acquiring a deeper understanding of the significance of integration with workers and peasants. applications for work in the countryside in the form of big-character posters are posted all over the school grounds and their revolutionary petitions are being strongly supported by parents, schools and people of all circles.

at the rally, a representative of the graduating seniors of the peking no. 13 middle school said: "we are determined to dedicate ourselves to the great cause of communism to be come a new generation blazing new trails."

liu chieh, a student of the peking no. 62 middle school and a communist youth league member, had expressed her resolve to work in the countryside after graduation from junior middle school. to temper herself,

she volunteered to do heavy work during short labour stints in the countryside every semester.

speaking at the rally, liu chieh said: "we are determined to take over the heavy load from veteran revolutionaries and become successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause."

the representatives of graduating students who had applied for work in yenan -- hallowed by the revolution, and the tibetan plateau and other mountainous areas where difficulties are greatest, also spoke at the rally. one of them was a student of the senior middle school attached to tsinghua university. he said: "the letter written by chairman mao to the young red guards of our school on august 1 of 1966 is our guide. chairman mao's great voice 'we support you' has been ringing in our ears. we will carry forward the glorious revolutionary tradition of the young red guards, uphold the revolutionary banner and follow chairman mao towards the goal of communism."

addressing the rally, the parents representative expressed warm support for the under takings of their sons and daughters. jen shu-hung, a graduate of the ping-kuoyuan senior middle school in shihchingshan, and her father, a veteran worker of the capital iron and steel company, mounted the stage side by side. the daughter appealed to be sent to a place in the countryside where conditions are hard. her father warmly supported her application. "with my daughter in the countryside and my work in the factory, two generations will be making a contribution to socialism," he said.

leading members of production brigades, and representatives of the poor and lower-middle peasants and of young people settling in countryside on peking's outskirts also took the floor. they extended a warm welcome to the middle graduates going to the rural areas.

leading members of the peking municipal committee of the communist party also attended the meeting.

a leading member of the peking municipal committee of the communist youth league spoke at the meeting, encouraging the graduates to conscientiously study works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao and the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, modestly accept re-education by the poor and lower-middle peasants under the leadership of the party committees at all levels. he urged them to take class struggle as the key, keep to the party's basic line, repudiate revisionism and capitalism and strive to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and speed up socialist revolution and construction in the countryside.

CADRES PARTICIPATION IN LABOR

50,000 Shensi Cadres Go to Rural Areas

(NCNA-English Sian, Jan. 20, 1976)

since the beginning of the new year, over 50,000 cadres of various levels in shensi province, northwest china, have gone to the rural areas to help promote the learn-from-tachai movement.

in accordance with chairman mao's teaching on participation in collective productive labour and maintaining close ties with the masses, shensi province is carrying out the "three-thirds system" among cadres of various leading organs: one third of the cadres stay at their posts to manage day-to-day affairs in offices, another third make investigations and study, and the rest work and do physical labour at selected spots at the grassroots.

one group of cadres stay in the countryside for about three months, where they are charged with propagating the spirit of last year's national conference on learning from tachai in agriculture and with helping the local farmland improvement projects. another group will work at selected production brigades for a year, eating, living and working alongside the commune members to help with the building up of tachai-type production brigades.

this year, being the first of the 5th five-year plan, the shensi cadres and commune members are determined to score greater victories on the basis of last year's bumper harvest, won after overcoming natural calamities.

responding to the call "get the whole party mobilized, make ever greater efforts to develop agriculture and strive to build up tachai-type counties" issued by the national conference, the people of shensi are taking the movement as an equivalent to the land reform, the collectivisation of agriculture and the setting up of people's commune movement.

one third of the provincial level cadres and two thirds of the cadres of prefectural, county and commune levels joined the rank and file commune members in agricultural labour, while propagating the spirit of the national conference and helping them in drafting plans for future development.

the cadres from the old revolutionary base area in northern shensi still uphold the old style of work of the "eight route army". lei pu-chou, secretary of the fuku county party committee spent at least one third of his time working in the fields. after attending the national conference, he immediately returned to his post to publicize the party's call on building up tachai-type counties throughout the country and work shoulder to shoulder with the commune members to build socialist agriculture.

feng huai-liang, secretary of the yenan party committee and deputy secretary of the yenan prefectural party committee, is an old cadre who fought in the battle to defend yenan. with the memory of his days of fighting alongside chairman mao still fresh in his mind, he shouldered his hoe and went back to nan ni wan, where the great yenan production movement started. there he joined the veteran red armymen and guerrillas and the commune members in the work of building nan ni wan into a socialist new village.

though, the weather is now at its coldest, all shensi is a scene of intense activity. one half of the province's manpower is engaged in water conservancey projects. to date 86,666 hectares of terraced fields have been newly erected on hill slopes and gullies, 73,333 hectares of land have been added to the total irrigated acreage and 1,000,000 hectares of land levelled or deeply ploughed.

MEDICAL SERVICE

Peking Medical Workers Serve Minority People in Remote Area

(NCNA-English Kunming, Jan. 20, 1976)

in response to chairman mao's instruction: "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas", five groups of medical workers from peking were sent to hsishuang panna tai autonomous prefecture, which is situated in yunnan province and inhabited largely by minority nationalities, to help with preventive medicine and treatment of diseases.

in this southwest china's prefecture, the peking medical teams have since 1971 trained 1,788 barefoot doctors, health workers and midwives, or more than 60 per cent of the prefecture's medical personnel. with the help of the teams, the cooperative medical service has been developed and consolidated.

the medical workers, carrying kits on their backs, toured village after village to attend to the sick and dispense care wherever it is needed. in the past five years, they have treated 241,000 patients and given emergency aid to 7,500 critical cases.

they also disseminate hygiene information and have mobilized the people in a patriotic health campaign to improve sanitation and the environment. malaria, which before liberation was widespread throughout the area, has been brought under control, thanks to the efforts of these medical teams.

More Mobile Medical Teams for Chinese Countryside

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 21, 1976)

medical teams from more than 20 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions are touring the countryside to treat the peasants and carry out preventive work.

the medical workers from shantung, hopei, szechwan, kwangtung, liaoning, hunan and kweichow provinces are determined to contribute their share to the movement to popularize tachai-type counties throughout the country. the mobile teams are organized by local health departments in line with chairman mao's instruction: "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas."

in east china's coastal shantung province, some 20 per cent of the city medical workers are in the countryside. in szechwan province, where 10 million people are presently engaged in farmland improvement work, medical workers bring their service to the worksites. from the city of chengtu alone, 800 medical workers have gone to tour the villages. medical colleges, pharmacological institutes and health schools in the province have moved a number of their training classes to the villages.

in tangshan prefecture, hopei province, leading cadres of the health department joined 1,200 medical workers in the work in the countryside. 155 mobile medical teams from the prefecture are making the rounds of the 239 people's communes in the locality, and also taking part in farmland improvement work.

the medical workers put prevention first and are organizing the peasants to improve environmental sanitation and wells, cooking ovens, latrines and barns. in anhsiang county, hunan province, the medical workers helped peasants locate clean water sources for drinking wells.

in pichieh county, kweichow province, city medical workers in the villages joined local barefoot

doctors in giving preventive treatment. in a week, they gave measles immunization to 160,000 children and infantile paralysis preventive treatment to 110,000 children.

the medical workers are also helping local people's communes and production brigades improve their cooperative medical services and to train more barefoot doctors. in the ningsia hui autonomous region, medical teams in the countryside and medical teams of the chinese people's liberation army have helped the people's communes and production brigades in the farming and pastoral areas to set up 370 new cooperative medical centres manned by barefoot doctors trained from among the peasants. 95 per cent of the production brigades in the autonomous region now have their own cooperative medical services.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Cultural Revolution Guides Orientation of Scientific Research in Peking University

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 20, 1976)

the various departments of the natural sciences in peking university are adhering to the correct orientation that research should serve proletarian politics and the needs of the workers, peasants and soldiers and be combined with production, as a result of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

this has further strengthened and developed a new system of combining teaching with research work and production, accumulated scientific experience and scored many remarkable successes.

in the past few years, among the nearly 1,000 research projects undertaken are basic research in the fields of mathematics, mechanics, physics, chemistry, radio-electronics, geophysics, geology, geography, biology, nuclear physics, semi-conductors, medicine and pharmacology, research directly related to new techniques and products urgently needed in the development of the national economy, and applied research in many fields of science. over 700 research items have been successfully completed or have made headway. among these, 160 have filled gaps in china's science and technology and some 300, of which a number meet world standards, have already been put to use in industry, agriculture and national defence.

during the 17 years before the great proletarian cultural revolution, when the liu shao-chi's revisionist line on education ruled peking university, scientific research served neither proletarian politics nor the workers, peasants and soldiers. teachers pursued topics calculated to bring them personal fame and the results were seldom successful. this erroneous line was severely criticized in the cultural revolution.

in the last few years, peking university has rooted its scientific research in the needs of the country's industrial and agricultural production and the building up of national defence. the university-run electronic apparatus factory has successfully produced electronic computers with integrated circuits of all sizes. studying a vast amount of historical records in a systematic research on rainfall and drought incidence in north china over the past 500 years, the department of geophysics was able to forecast the trends for drought and floods in the coming ten years. this contributed greatly to long term meteorological studies and is also helpful to agricultural production.

peking university pays great attention to research work in the basic sciences. in the last few years teachers and students have been carrying out theoretical and experimental work in 23 fields. the crystal structure determination of insulin made in cooperation with the chinese academy of sciences attained world advanced standards. progress has been achieved in some aspects in the study of heavy ion nuclear physics.

in mathematics, algebraic methods have been used to effectively solve several significant practical research topics and research on the theories of abstract algebra has been undertaken with progress. advances have been made in research on the solutions of the equilibrium equation for plasma, and this is of guiding significance in the computations required in designing controlled thermonuclear fusion devices. in global analysis, systematic progress has been made in the studies of the structural stability of the ordinary differential system defined on manifolds. research work on the theory of experiment design has attained advanced standards. in fluid mechanics, the theory of homogeneous isotropic turbulence setup yields the decay law of turbulent energy which for the first time agrees with experiments on the whole range of decay and has attracted attention of research workers in the same field in other countries. in molecular biology, theoretical and experimental research on the prevention and treatment of tumours and cancers and on anti-cancer drugs has made progress.

both teachers and students criticized the erroneous trend followed before the cultural revolution which meant deviating from the needs of socialist construction and "treading on the heels of foreigners, supplementing foreign documents" and "searching for topics from foreign journals". now, topics are selected only after thoroughgoing investigation and discussion of the pressing problems

in the country's national construction with which they are now always closely linked.

in three years' time, with the collaboration of other organizations concerned, the university-run electronic apparatus factory succeeded in making china's first electronic computer with integrated circuits that does a million operations per second. in its two years' run, the computer has satisfactorily executed a vast number of calculations for the country's oil industry. facts have proved to the teachers and students that as long as scientific research is combined with production a wide vista is opened to them.

by conducting their research work alongside the producers and users, the teachers and students have been able to benefit from the rich practical experiences of the workers, peasants and soldiers and in return apply the results of their researches to production. together they are able to pool their resources and accomplish a project within a short period of time. over the past few years, peking university has established links with hundreds of production units and organizations.

another characteristic of the university's research work is the training of young people in scientific investigation. with the help of veteran teachers, the young teachers and the worker-peasant-soldier students are being trained to analyze and solve problems in the course of doing valuable research work.

FARMLAND CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION

North China Province Starts New Upsurge in Farmland Capital Construction

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Jan. 21, 1976)

a new upsurge in agricultural capital construction is under way in north china's shansi province where the national pace-setting tachai production brigade is located.

centred on the improvement of soil and the building of water conservancy projects, the drive is a response to the call of the national learn-from-tachai conference held last year.

the amount of earth and stone work completed in the province in the one month ending in mid-december last year surpassed the total for the whole of 1974. up to now, the province has levelled 253,000 hectares of land, terraced 93,000 hectares and added or improved 58,000 hectares with irrigation facilities. all the projects are being built up at a faster pace and at a higher quality standard than in any previous year.

the tachai production brigade and the hsiyang county are in the forefront of the construction work. tachai made even greater strides after the convocation of the national learn-from-tachai conference. while continuing to do a good job in the political and ideological revolution, it launched another and larger-scale battle to transform the gullies and ridges on its land.

inspired by the revolutionary spirit of the tachai brigade, the hsiyang county party committee sent large numbers of cadres to communes and production brigades to join commune members in building socialism with all their energy.

in late-november last, nearly 6,000 cadres from shansi provincial and taiyuan municipal departments went to 19 counties of seven prefectures throughout the province and joined the cadres and masses in the struggle in all out agricultural development work. at the same time, more than 67,000 cadres at prefectural, county and commune levels and workers of industrial and mining enterprises were dispatched to nearly half of the production brigades across the province to promote the development of the mass movement to learn from tachai.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Growing Industry in Southwest China Minority Area

(NCNA-English Kweiyang, Jan. 20, 1976)

the puyi-miao autonomous prefecture in southwest china's kweichow province is now able to supply its people with various kinds of products through its own light and heavy industrial enterprises. before liberation it had no modern industry.

the prefecture which is situated in eastern yunnan-kweichow plateau, some 1,000 metres above sea level, developed its local industry after liberation. now it has more than 670 factories and enterprises producing iron, cement, coal, power, chemical fertilizer, machines, rubber, plastics, hemp, hide and knitwear. most of these were set up in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

they were established on the basis of adhering to the principles of independence and self-reliance in exploiting and making use of local resources, especially in the case of industries geared to supporting agriculture. the fuchuan county party committee, for example, mobilized the people to open up a medium-sized phosphorus mine by their own efforts, thus providing material from ample existing resources for the production of phosphate fertilizer.

each of the 13 counties and cities in the prefecture now has a small power plant and a farm machinery plant. the prefecture itself has set up 10 small chemical fertilizer plants, 12 small cement plants and 2 small iron smelting plants as well as many small coal mines. these factories and enterprises provide the rural areas with chemical fertilizer, farm machinery and implements, fuel and pumping equipment essential to agricultural development.

the prefecture also gives consideration to the development of light industry and handicrafts. tuyun city, seat of the autonomous prefecture, was in the past dependent on supplies from outside for daily necessities such as stoves, toilet-paper and boxes. it now has more than 140 small and medium-sized enterprises over 50 per cent of which are light and handicrafts industries. the tuyun knitwear mill, a former small manufactory producing gloves, now has an annual production capacity of 150,000 dozens of chinlon and nylon socks.

the prefecture has also achieved self-sufficiency in the supply of traditional consumer goods for the minority people there, including silver ornaments, scarves and other articles favoured by them.

POWER GENERATING UNITS

Two Sets of Power Generating Units Built in Northeast China

(NCNA-English Harbin, Jan. 21, 1976)

two
sets of power generating units of 200,000 kilowatt capacity were installed in four months by the builders in heilungkiang province, northeast china.

the sets were installed in the harbin heat and power plant and hsinhua power plant, and have since the end of last year. been a part of the provincial generating network.

last july, the state decided to build the two sets and put them into operation in the same year.

apart from factory buildings with a total floor space of 10,000 square metres, the installations needed dozens of complex related projects, including hydraulic turbine generation and furnace systems, water and electricity supply systems and internal and external electric systems.

in the course of the construction, the harbin city party committee made an all-round arrangement for the whole project which was regarded as a city-wide concern.

actively support for the construction of the projects came from various factories and enterprises in the city. over 40 factories turned out some 70,000 sets of requisite machine parts.

the building workers taking part in the construction carried on with revolutionary zeal to complete the main projects ahead of time. many of them doing shifts during their holidays.

PUBLICATIONS

New Edition of Chairman Mao's Poems Published

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 19, 1976)

a new edition of our great leader chairman mao's poems has been put out by the people's literature publishing house. the new edition includes chairman mao's two recently published poems -- "chingkangshan revisited -- to the tune of shui tiao keh tou" and "two birds: a dialogue -- to the tune of nien nu chiao", in addition to the 37 poems published earlier.

the new book is available in hardback and paperback binding. the hardback edition has a cover in orange with the title in gold. it will be on sale at hsinhua bookstores throughout the country.

FUR FAIR

Chinese Fur Fair Held in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 21, 1976)

some 150 businessmen from a dozen asian, european and american countries, and hongkong and macao attended the 1976 chinese fur fair which took place in peking between january 7 and 19. among the guests were both long-standing patrons and new customers.

the second in two years, the fair was jointly arranged by the china national native produce and animal by-products import and export corporation and its local branches.

shown at the fair were some 800 samples including sheared sheepskin plates of different designs and mink, sable, leopard cat, weasel, kid and pearl lambskin pelts and ready-made goods. about one-fifth of the exhibits were new products, showing the rising standards of china's fur industry and the expanding scope of its production.

chinese furs and ready-made fur goods are now available in more than 100 countries all over the world.

SPORTS

National Ice Sports Competition Opens in Harbin, Northeast China

(NCNA-English Harbin, Jan. 20, 1976)

an ice-hockey, figure skating and speed skating competition opened at the people's stadium here this morning. it is part of china's third national games in which most of the events were held in peking last september.

participating are more than 600 men and women competitors of various nationalities from 19 delegations representing the people's liberation army, peking municipality and various provinces, autonomous regions, cities and prefectures in northeast, northwest and north china.

china's ice sports have developed thanks to the great proletarian cultural revolution, the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius and the movement to study the theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat. the overwhelming majority of the competitors are up-and-coming sportsmen who have come to the fore during the cultural revolution. they have pledged to achieve better results as a contribution to china's ice sports.

the harbin people's stadium today was ablaze with red flags. on the rostrum was a huge portrait of our great leader chairman mao. streamers in the stadium carried the slogans: "promote physical culture and sports and build up the people's health", "nothing is hard in this world if you dare to scale the heights", and "friendship first, competition second".

the competitors and more than 20,000 spectators gathered at the stadium in an atmosphere of unity and triumph.

among those attending the opening ceremony were lu chin-tung, leading member of the physical culture and sports commission, and leading members of the heilungkiang provincial and harbin city committees of the chinese communist party and the provincial and city revolutionary committees and the p.l.a. units stationed here.

present were also more than 120 worker-peasant-soldier commentators.

addressing the opening ceremony, su min, standing committee member of the c.p.c. heilungkiang provincial committee, vice-chairman of the heilungkiang provincial revolutionary committee and chairman of the organizing committee of the ice-sports, said: the current competition is the largest held since the beginning of the great

proletarian cultural revolution. it will be a review of the new sportsmanship of chinese skaters, skiers and ice-hockey players and their new achievements. he urged the sportsmen to take class struggle as the key link, earnestly implement the principle "friendship first, competition second", learn from each other for common progress and strive to achieve good results and scale the heights in ice-sports. the purpose is to make physical culture and sports serve proletarian politics and the workers, peasants and soldiers still better,. he said.

more than 600 primary and middle school students took part in a mass display of calisthenics on the ice rink and some fine skaters gave an exhibition of figure skating at the opening ceremony.

the contests in figure skating and ice hockey started on january 16 and 18. the speed skating contest will begin tomorrow.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND BAHRAIN

Bahraini Amir Mourns Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 20, 1976)

isa bin sulman al-khalifa, amir of the state of bahrain, offered condolence on the death of premier chou en-lai in a message sent on january 17 to the state council of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

with great sorrow and deep regret we learnt of passing away of ex-prime minister h.e. chou en-lai. we convey to you, the government and the people of china our condolence and sympathy.

CHINA AND BURUNDI

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Meets New Burundi Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 21, 1976)

ho ying, chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs, today met simon sabimbona, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of burundi to the people's republic of china, and discussed with him matters relating to the presentation of his credentials. the ambassador arrived here on january 19.

CHINA AND CAMEROON

Cameroonian Vice President of National Assembly
Mourns Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Yaounde, Jan. 19, 1976)

cameroonian vice-president of the national assembly el hadj moussa yaya sarkifada called at the chinese embassy here yesterday to express deep condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai.

he wrote on the book of condolence that premier chou en-lai "was a great man loyal to the cause of the nation. the third world has lost in him a faithful ally."

CHINA AND GUINEA-BISSAU

Madame Cabral Pays Last Respects to Premier
Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 20, 1976)

ana maria cabral, widow of the late general secretary of the african party for independence in guinea and cape verde amilcar cabral, called at the chinese embassy in guinea-bissau yesterday to express condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai, according to a report from bissau.

CHINA AND IRAN

Chinese Study Group Ends Visit to Iran

(NCNA-English Tehran, Jan. 21, 1976)

a study group from the chinese academy of sciences led by sun shu-cheng concluded its two-week visit to iran yesterday.

during its stay in the country at the invitation of the iranian centre of research and application of radioisotopes, the study group visited a number of cities and scientific research departments.

akbar etemad and mohsen mobasser, assistants to

the iranian prime minister received and had friendly conversations with members of the group on january 10 and 14.

dr. ali sekhavat, director of the iranian centre of research and application of radioisotopes, hosted a dinner in honour of the chinese group.

CHINA AND IRAQ

Iraqi Revolutionary Command Council Leader
Extends Condolences on Death of
Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 20, 1976)

saddam hussein, vice-chairman of the revolutionary command council of the republic of iraq, sent a message on january 14 to teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending sorrowful condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

deeply grieved to learn of the passing away of mr. chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china. i extend to your excellency, your excellency's colleagues and members of the bereaved family sorrowful condolences on the immense loss. i wish the friendly chinese people permanent progress and prosperity.

CHINA AND JAPAN

China-Japan Friendship Association Leader Meets Aichi Prefecture Youth Wing Delegation for Japan-China Friendship

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 20, 1976)

chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this morning with the leaders and some members of the aichi prefecture youth wing delegation for japan-china friendship. leader of the delegation is koji ito, deputy leader mitsuo isobe and secretary-general mitsugi sano.

chang yu, leading member of the china international travel service, was present on the occasion.

the delegation arrived in peking yesterday after visiting shanghai and nanking.

Vice Premier Chi Teng-kuei Meets Delegation of Japan-China Special Committee of Japanese Socialist Party

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 21, 1976)

chinese vice-premier chi teng-kuei met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with the delegation of the japan-china special committee of the japanese socialist party.

leader of the delegation is shoichi shimodaira, chairman of the special committee and member of the house of representatives, deputy leader is hideo den, vice-chairman of the special committee and member of the house of councillors, and secretary-general is takatoshi fujita, secretary-general of the special committee and member of the house of representatives.

members of the delegation who took part in the meeting were hisao ishino, hideyoshi hirose, hajime yamada, kikuo toda, ippei koyama, tetsu noda, kiichi okuyama, mutsuro kitagawa, etsukichi kojima and hiroyuki maruyama.

among those present were chang hsiang-shan and sun ping-hua, vice-president and secretary-general of the china-japan friendship association, and wang hsiao-yun, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry.

Chinese Vice Premier Ku Mu Meets Delegation of Japan-China Economy and Trade Association

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 21, 1976)

chinese vice-premier ku mu this afternoon met and had a friendly conversation with the delegation of the japan-china association on economy and trade of japan led by yoshihiro inayama, president of the association.

japanese ambassador to china heishiro ogawa attended the meeting.

present on the occasion were wang yao-ting and li chuan, chairman and vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, as well as leading members of departments concerned.

Chinese Foreign Trade Minister Meets Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 21, 1976)

li chiang, chinese minister of foreign trade, met and had a friendly conversation here today with all members of the delegation of the japan-china association on economy and trade led by yoshihiro inayama, president of the association.

present on the occasion were hsi yeh-sheng, department director of the ministry of foreign trade, and li chuan, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade.

Hisao Kuroda Urges Early Conclusion of Japan-China Peace Treaty

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Jan. 21, 1976)

hisao kuroda, chairman of the headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), urged in his speech at a party yesterday a more vigorous national movement to promote the early conclusion of a japan-china peace and friendship treaty.

kuroda said: "the anti-hegemony clause must be written clearly in the japan-china peace and friendship treaty because this clause is agreed by the governments

of japan and china in the joint statement." he pointed out: "today, any equivocal interpretation of the anti-hegemony clause should be excluded, for it will only delay the conclusion of the japan-china treaty."

kuroda pointed out: "gromyko's threats on the conclusion of the treaty during his japan visit is out-and-out hegemonism." he said: "any soviet threats cannot shake the iron will of the japanese people to demand the conclusion of the japan-china peace and friendship treaty at an early date."

kuroda declared that the most important task of the japan-china friendship movement this year is to promote the conclusion of the japan-china treaty. the headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) and the japanese people will work harder in the new year for the early conclusion of the treaty.

yamamoto hisao, vice-chairman of the tokyo headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), and representatives of various circles also spoke at the party. they all denounced the soviet interference in japan's domestic affairs, and expressed the determination to wage a more extensive national movement to promote the early conclusion of the japan-china peace and friendship treaty.

Delegation of Japan-China Special Committee of Japanese Socialist Party Gives Farewell Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 21, 1976)

the delegation of the japan-china special committee of the japanese socialist party gave a farewell banquet here this evening. the delegation leader is shoichi shimodaira, chairman of the special committee and member of the house of representatives; deputy leader is hideo den, vice-chairman of the special committee and member of the house of councillors; and secretary-general is takatoshi fujita, secretary-general of the special committee and member of the house of representatives.

among the guests at the banquet were liao cheng-chih, chang hsiang-shan and sun ping-hua, president, vice-president and secretary-general of the china-japan friendship association, and liu hsiang-wen, leading member of the foreign affairs section of the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

shoichi shimodaira and liao cheng-chih spoke at the banquet.

in his speech, shoichi shimodaira pointed out that his delegation had wide-ranging discussions with the china-japan friendship association on china-japan relations, the present international situation and other questions, and both sides reached a complete unanimity of views.

the developments in the international situation, he said, proved that the "joint statement" signed last may and keynoted by the opposition to the two superpowers' hegemonism is completely correct. the "joint statement" points out clearly that the contention of the two superpowers for hegemony is the root cause of the turbulence and unrest in the world. now, he went on, the hegemons are scheming to sabotage the joint statement. "the task of our delegation is to defend it, take it as a principle guiding the activities of our japanese socialist party and develop it in breadth and depth."

the delegation leader stated: an early conclusion of a japan-china peace and friendship treaty is the common aspirations of the people of the two countries. in concluding this treaty, the seventh clause on anti-hegemony of the joint statement between the governments of the two countries must be included in its text; there can only be advances on the basis of the joint statement but not retreat from it. we are determined to adhere to this principle.

he declared: we must at the same time recover the chishima islands which are now still occupied by the soviet union, especially the four islands of kunashiri, etorofu, habomai and shikotan. the recovery of these islands is of great importance to japan's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and to the realization of peace in asia.

shoichi shimodaira pointed out: during his recent visit to japan, gromyko preached for the signing of a "japanese-soviet good neighbourhood and cooperation treaty" and feverishly peddled the so-called "asian collective security system"; he arrogantly asserted that all the questions relating to the northern territories had been solved; interfering in japan's internal affairs, he openly claimed that a japan-china peace and friendship treaty should not be signed. such attitude of gromyko's is a concrete reflection of soviet hegemonism, shoichi shimodaira said. our delegation reaffirms that under the present international situation characterized by upheavals, it is imperative to oppose hegemonism of the two superpowers and to strengthen the third world people's struggle against imperialism and colonialism, he added.

in reply, president liao cheng-chih said: while the delegation was in peking, we two sides reviewed the developments of the current international situation. we are of the opinion that the development of the international situation since

last may when the sixth delegation to china from the japanese socialist party led by chairman tomomi narita of its central executive committee signed a joint statement with the china-japan friendship association has further proved the complete correctness of the principle on the necessity of opposing the hegemonism of the superpowers, as contained in the joint statement.

liao cheng-chih denounced soviet social-imperialism's attacks on chairman tomomi narita and praised the chairman's firm stand against the tyrannical acts of soviet social-imperialism. we would like to join the friends in the socialist party to smash whatever plots or sabotage from any part, and wage a common struggle to safeguard and implement the principle of the joint statement, liao cheng-chih said.

he pointed out that both china and japan must heighten their vigilance against the arms expansion and war preparations of the superpower in the north and its attempt to seek world hegemony. "soviet social-imperialism occupies vast territories of its neighbouring countries; it still occupies, and refuses to return to japan, the northern territories which are inherent to japan; and it has built strong military bases on the kunashiri and etorofu islands, posing a serious menace to the security of japan. liao cheng-chih reiterated that the chinese people always firmly support the japanese people in their patriotic and just actions to recover their northern territories.

liao cheng-chih said: chairman tomomi narita and other friends in the socialist party are taking a clear-cut stand in their struggle for concluding a china-japan peace and friendship treaty by strictly following the spirit of the china-japan joint statement. "this is in full conformity with the common desires of the chinese and japanese people. we express our appreciation to this." in conclusion, liao cheng-chih wished the japanese friends more successes in their struggle ahead.

the japanese delegation will leave peking for home by air tomorrow. while in china, it visited peking and tientsin.

MALAYSIA

Malaysian Newspapers Expose Soviet Hegemonic Attitude Towards Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 20, 1976)

the detestable soviet hegemonic attitude towards japan has been exposed by malaysian newspapers, according to reports from kuala lumpur.

"sing ping yit pao" points out in its january 18 editorial that the question of returning to japan the japanese northern territories was stressed as a prerequisite for the conclusion of the japan-soviet peace treaty as early as october 1973 when, kakuei tanaka, the then prime minister of japan visited moscow and held talks with brezhnev. brezhnev admitted at that time that the question remains to be settled. but so far, moscow has claimed time and again that the question had already been "settled" by the international pacts, and that the four northern islands of japan belong to the soviet union.

the editorial notes that the purpose of the soviet union to conclude first with japan the "treaty of good neighbourliness and cooperation" is to further obstruct japan to conclude with china the japan-china peace and friendship treaty with the inclusion of the anti-hegemony clause. what is more, the soviet union is not willing to return to japan the four northern islands. it wants to conclude first with japan the treaty of good neighbourliness and cooperation so as to ignore japanese claim for the northern territories and to soften japan.

the editorial declares, "thirty years have elapsed since the second world war. and yet the soviet union is still occupying the northern territories of japan. what good neighbourly relations are there to be maintained with such a neighbour? until now japan persists in its stand that the question of the four soviet-occupied northern islands must be considered in the negotiation for the conclusion of the japan-soviet peace treaty. it refuses to accept the soviet proposal to conclude first a soviet-japan 'treaty of good-neighbourliness and cooperation'. this stand is correct."

the editorial points out that at the helsinki summit, the soviet union managed to get the western countries to recognize the inviolability of the existing state frontiers after world war two and thereby recognizing soviet domination over a number of countries in eastern and central europe. now, moscow is trying to apply this to asia. gromyko has just made strenuous effort to coerce japan to conclude with the soviet union a "treaty of good neighbourliness and cooperation". he did so in the hope of breaking up the resistance to an "asian collective security system" and also of

legalizing the soviet occupation of the japanese territories.

"for the sake of the security of japan itself and the stability of the asian situation, japan should decide wisely to conclude the japan-china peace and friendship treaty at an early date."

"see hua daily news" in an editorial recently says that the talks about the conclusion of the japan-soviet peace treaty have lasted twenty years. but the soviet union still harps on the shopworn tune with respect to japan's demand for the return of the northern territories. in other words, "one cannot expect the bear to give up of its own accord the flesh and bones in its month or what it has swallowed."

the editorial querries, from the old tsars to the kremlin rulers today, the soviet union has annexed territories several thousand times the size of japan's four small islands, but at what time has it given up any of them? the soviet logic of its foreign relations is that: mine is mine, yours is also mine; i may seize yours, but mine is not allowed to be touched.

Malaysian Press Denounces Soviet Arms Export for Infiltration, Expansion

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 21, 1976)

the soviet social-imperialists are selling huge quantities of arms to third world countries with a view to conducting infiltration and expansion there, the malaysian paper "kuang hua yit pao" pointed out in a signed article on january 18, according to a kuala lumpur report.

the article said that in 1974 the soviet union surpassed the united states in arms sales to the third world, thus becoming the number one arms merchant in the world.

"soviet heavy tanks, bomber-fighters mainly for ground attack, ground-to-air missiles and missile-launching motor boats can often be seen in some asian and african countries, and the export of these conventional weapons is being extended to markets in central and southern america. soviet arms sales to the third world are designed not only to make exorbitant profits but also to carry out expansion throughout the world," the article added. "the soviet union is most energetic in conducting infiltration and expansion where it is most active in arms sales."

"soviet officials deny that they are 'death merchants' or 'arms-mongers', asserting that in providing weaponry to certain countries they are helping them 'to resist imperialist aggression'. such reasoning is nothing but an attempt to whitewash their schemes of infiltration and expansion. many countries have learnt from their own experience that the soviet union, the arms supplier, is exactly the source of menace to the independence and security of the recipient countries," the article said.

the prices of soviet weapons sold to third world countries are no cheaper than those on the world market, and the repayment has to be done in hard currencies, or through goods exchange, or in the form of soviet loans -- an invisible rope to tie up the loan receivers with a heavy burden of debts, the paper pointed out.

CHINA AND MOROCCO

Moroccan Prime Minister Mourns Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 20, 1976)

ahmed osman, prime minister of the kingdom of morocco, expressed deep condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai in a message yesterday to teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

i learned with deep sadness of the death of chou en-lai, premier of the people's republic of china, who was one of the great men of our times and whose personality had a profound impact on the history of your great people. at this moment of distress, i, in my own name and on behalf of the government of his majesty king hassan ii, express our sad condolences and ask you to convey to the family of the great deceased our heartfelt sympathies.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Revival of Religious Superstition in USSR

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 20, 1976)

the restoration of capitalism in the soviet union has brought in its wake a revival and a new upsurge of religious superstition. religious activities are gaining in scope and the number of religious believers and churches is on the increase in the country.

the soviet union today has about a dozen religious faiths and sects with over 50 different denominations and more than 20,000 congregations. there are in all 50 to 60 million religious believers or over one-fifth of the country's population.

soviet newspapers and journals admitted that "the number of religious believers is growing", that "many gods are still alive" and that "in our time", various forms of christianity and other religions "are alive, and they are at work, carrying on a struggle for the soul of man."

the number of religious believers among soviet youth has markedly increased. in the past, most religious followers were old women but on sundays now, quite a number of 20- or 30-year-olds are seen mingling among the believers queuing up for their turn to kiss the cross in moscow's major churches. some young believers distributed religious pamphlets and organized religious meetings in schools. soviet statistics in 1972 show that among the religious believers in latvia, 37 per cent are able-bodied persons whose age ranges from 18 to 45. 16 per cent of the young people of the 18-25 age group are religious believers. the soviet paper "pravda" reported on february 22, 1974: "recently, there is noticeably growing interest in religion among the young people" who have turned a deaf ear to atheism. another soviet paper "smena" admitted that some youth were converted into devout religious followers. there are many young priests. in kalinin, 39 per cent of the priests of the eastern orthodox church are able-bodied persons under 40, who have been brought up and trained under the soviet regime.

some soviet workers are steeped in religious superstition. the first secretary of shuya city party committee revealed that over 200 out of the 2,000 people in a plant of the city are religious believers. according to a "moscow pravda" report in 1974, the proportion of religious followers in certain moscow plants was fairly big.

the number of religious believers among soviet intellectuals is growing steadily. many of them are interested in religious theory and put up icons and crosses at their homes. some poets, writers and artists in moscow are

even proud to have acquaintance with priests of the eastern orthodox church. there are more reports in the soviet press about participation of teachers, doctors and specialists in religious activities. an article in the moscow paper "izvestia" quoted a certain biologist by the name of smirnova as saying: "for me religion always has its own fascination". she even added: "if it is true that religion is opium for the people, then it may also be added that narcotic in small doses is useful."

religious influence has also found its way into the soviet armed forces. reporting on this influence, an article in the army paper, "krasnaya zvezda" (red star) disclosed that there were religious believers in a radar company, among whom a private had a leaflet from the text of the koran sewed into his uniform by his mother as a sort of talisman. he took care of this talisman "better than of his eye" and believed that "allah governs people's affairs".

western correspondents in moscow reported time and again that soldiers in uniform were seen among the churchgoers.

a. a. epishev, chief of the general political department of the soviet army and navy, declared that in the soviet armed forces, there are soldiers and sailors who are deluded by religion, and some youth remained believers even after they had enlisted into the army.

moreover, a number of the soviet revisionist party and youth league members have become pious christians. "pravda" acknowledged that in certain regions some "party and league members themselves go to religious ceremonies."

the journal "lithuanian communist" disclosed that some party organizations at grass roots level encourage or accommodate themselves to religious traditions." a soviet book on religion, published in 1974, described a young engineer as openly stating to his youth league organization that he had become a christian "after a long and bitter ideological struggle". more astonishing is the case of alla tarasova, an actress at the moscow art theatre, member of the party for 19 years, who demanded in her will that she be given a religious funeral.

at present, religious and superstitious activities are very prevalent in the soviet union. meetings are organized by various religious sects not only in private homes but also in public places. they give sermons, recruit many converts, reprint the bible, hymns and other church literature. the journal "party life" noted that some "best-equipped roman catholic priests sometimes write and try to distribute so-called memoirs, essays and treatises on questions of theology and religious poems, recommending these 'works' as spiritual food for the young, inexperienced priests and part of the believers." the georgian paper, "dawn of the east", revealed on march 16, 1975 that there was a sect of the eastern orthodox church in abkhaz which incited religious fana-

ticism and that "quite a number of activists of the sect are engaged in tumultuous activities to attract local inhabitants to join their sect."

today, it is quite common to have babies baptized in the soviet union. according to soviet official surveys, over 60 per cent of the children in moscow are baptized. more and more young couples have church weddings. more and more young workers and students apply to attend the theological seminary. in addition, pilgrimage and requiem for the dead are quite popular.

according to western press reports, tens of thousands of christians at easter time packed churches to make offerings and sing hymns in celebration of the resurrection of jesus. the dozens of churches in moscow were all crowded to capacity.

under the headline "religion still deeply embedded in soviet", a moscow report in the new york times of april 14, 1974 said: "across this vast land thousands of candlelight processions circling churches at midnight attracted literally millions of people to witness the traditional russian celebration of easter -- their numbers testimony to the modest religious revival here in recent years." it added: "over half a century after the revolution, religious tradition and belief remain deeply embedded in the life of this officially atheistic nation. ...

"what strikes many people most sharply in the reawakened interest in religion in recent years is the crowds of curious young people who cram the courtyards outside onion-domed churches at easter time to glimpse the gilded robe of priests, the ornate church interiors and the colorful rituals and to catch an exotic whiff of incense or to hear the chanting of the choir."

another report in the same paper of april 21, 1974 said: "'god is love' announced the bold russian letters painted on the church window...

"on a cool spring evening, the central evangelical christian baptist church here seemed to vibrate with joyous, singing congregation that had overflowed the hall to see 16 new members, most of them young, baptized as christians."

the report went on to say that "the moscow church seats only 800 people, but a total of up to 10,000 are reported to attend the six services each week."

after the october revolution, the number of religious followers had dwindled steadily owing to the soviet regime's firm application of lenin's policy on religion and education of the people in the scientific truth of marxism-leninism. millions of soviet workers, peasants and students cast away pictures of the madonna and crucifixes and devoted themselves to the glorious

cause of proletarian revolution. it is no accidence that religious activities are rampant again in the soviet union today. analysing the root-cause of the new upsurge of religion in tsarist russia, lenin pointed out: "the deepest root of religion today is the socially downtrodden condition of the working masses and their apparently complete helplessness in face of the blind forces of capitalism, which every day and every hour inflicts upon ordinary working people the most horrible suffering and the most savage torment, a thousand times more severe than those inflicted by extraordinary events, such as wars, earthquakes, etc."

now, under the new tsars, the masses of working people are again thrown into the abyss of suffering and torment and subjected to ruthless oppression and exploitation by the bureaucratic-monopoly capitalists. in face of the grim reality, some of them turn to the church for spiritual support and consolation. this is the deepest social roots of the new upsurge of religious superstition in the soviet union today. a soviet revisionist publication admitted that religious belief was "the result of conflicts in life and crises."

another reason for the religious upsurge is that the soviet revisionist renegade clique uses religion as an instrument to maintain and bolster its reactionary rule. while suppressing popular resistance with fascist violence, it invokes religion to lull the rebellious spirit of the soviet people. for years, it has fostered religious activities, printed the bible and prayer books, rebuilt churches, opened theological seminaries and trained theological personnel. its revisionist writers have written books to glorify the church and taken pains to connect religion with communism. they allege that religion is "an instrument for reforming social relationships", that it has evolved into a sort of "communist christianity" and may perform socialist "functions".

Jen-min Jih-pao Denounces Soviet Neo-Colonialism in Africa

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 20, 1976)

today's "people's daily" carries a signed article entitled "the moscow-line neo-colonialism", exposing and denouncing the rapacious soviet aims in pushing "international division of labour" in africa.

the soviet revisionists' open provocation of the civil war in angola and intervention in the african internal affairs to push big power hegemonism there, the article says, have unveiled their wild ambitions to step up expansion, plunder and domination of africa.

the new czars have long cast a covetous eye over a chunk of rich meat -- the strategically important africa with enormous natural resources. in the 60s, they quickened their expansion in africa under the cover of "cooperation" and "aid". in the recent years, this self-styled "faithful and selfless friend" has intensively peddled the worn-out "international division of labour" and "industrial cooperation" practised by "the council for mutual economic assistance", flagrantly pushing the moscow-line neo-colonialism for the purpose of controlling africa and seizing its raw materials.

the article says: "the 'industrial cooperation' preached by the soviet social-imperialists is but a means to facilitate their expansion into and control of african countries. it means that the soviet union is to provide the money, equipment and technique, while african countries the manpower, natural resources and goods, semi-finished or otherwise. in this way, the soviet revisionists attempt to bring the african economy into the orbit of their 'international division of labour' in which the soviet union will play the part of industrial power while africa will develop agriculture and mining or accessory processing industries."

under the cover of "industrial cooperation," the new czars have in the past few years carried out colonial expansion in africa in a big way, stepping into a number of countries there, it points out. "africa now tops the list of third world countries to which the soviet revisionists have extended such 'cooperation.' it was reported that by 1975, 26 of the 49 developing countries with which the soviet revisionists had signed 'economic and technical cooperation agreements' are african countries. through these agreements, the new czars have infiltrated into their major industrial departments such as mining, metallurgy, petroleum, power, machine building and food processing to push 'cooperation' in 'exploiting minerals and building enterprises for their processing.' facts show that through 'industrial cooperation', the new czars want to plunder and control the mineral resources of the africa countries in the course of production, so as to

add to their economic strength in their contention for hegemony with u.s. imperialism."

"in the name of 'cooperation'," the article says, "the new czars have exported a huge amount of capital to african countries. incomplete statistics show that from 1954 to 1974, the export of soviet state monopoly capital to african countries exceeded 3,000 million u.s. dollars," "which are mainly invested in the oil-rich north africa and in west africa with its important raw material deposits. soviet 'aid' in geological survey and mineral exploration accounts for 12 per cent of its total 'aid' to africa. this shows that moscow is stepping up its plunder of african mineral resources."

the article points out that "with the development of this 'cooperation', soviet foray of african natural resources has become all the more frantic. incomplete figures indicate that between 1960 and 1974, the soviet revisionists have seized from africa 4,700 million dollars' worth of food, agricultural and mineral materials, of which, cotton 1,800 million dollars, cacao over 700 million, fruit nearly 400 million, rice about 300 million and petroleum some 200 million. to perpetuate their pillage of important african raw materials and ensure markets for their industrial products, they in recent years resorted more and more to 'long-term trade agreement' as 'an important form to make the purchase of raw materials more stable.' this clearly betrayed the sinister design of the new czars to turn these countries into their base for raw materials."

"'joint-stock enterprises' are one of the major tools by which the soviet revisionists plunder african raw materials at low prices, exploit local cheap labour, export capital, sell manufactured goods and reap superprofits," the article says. "for example, the soviet revisionists have gained fabulous profits by selling soviet-made machines, industrial equipment, tractors, automobiles, limousines, electrical appliances, pumps and other manufactured goods through the 'joint-stock enterprises' set up in north, west and east africa," it adds.

facilitated by its export of capital, moscow has managed to boost sharply its export of manufactured goods to africa. "incomplete statistics show that from 1960 to 1974, moscow sold manufactured goods to africa to the value of 3,500 million u.s. dollars, of which 77 per cent were machines and transport equipment. the value of manufactured exports in 1974 was over seven times and machinery equipment over ten times the figures of 1960," it notes.

the article goes on: "unequal exchange is a major method used by the soviet revisionists in exploiting the african people. through 'long-term trade agreement', 'aid', 'cooperation' and pressing of the repayment of debts, the new czars ruthlessly keep low the prices of african primary products and raise high those of their

industrial goods, steadily widening the 'scissors' difference between the prices of these two categories of commodities. it was estimated that in their trade with the soviet union from 1955 to 1974, african countries sustained a loss of nearly 2,400 million dollars as a result of deteriorating trade conditions." the article says that exploitation is all the more ruthless in regard to the exchange of commodities. in 1974, african countries had to export 4.2 tons of coffee in exchange for a soviet metal-cutting lathe instead of 1.8 tons in 1955.

this shows that the soviet social-imperialists are more rapacious and ruthless than the old-line capital imperialism in exploiting the african people.

the article points out, "more and more african countries and people have come to realize the reactionary essence of the 'industrial cooperation'. african public opinion has clearly pointed out that 'the cliche about international division of labour must be rejected.'"

the article says in conclusion, "the great african people are awakening. the independent african countries and people have won gratifying successes in consolidating national independence, safeguarding state sovereignty, controlling national resources and developing their national economy. the trend to opposing neo-colonialist exploitation and plunder and strengthening regional cooperation is being daily augmented. countries want independence, nations want liberation and people want revolution. no 'international division of labour' or 'industrial cooperation' of the soviet revisionists can stop this great historical trend. moscow's neo-colonialism is bound to be thoroughly frustrated."

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Kweilin Municipal Delegation Leaves Hanoi for Home

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Jan. 21, 1976)

the kweilin municipal delegation of china's kwangsi left here for home today after a friendly visit to viet nam.

the delegation with tsui chin-tsai, vice-chairman of the kweilin municipal revolutionary committee, as its leader arrived here on january 6.

during its stay in viet nam, vice-premier and minister of foreign affairs of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam nguyen duy trinh received all the members of the delegation and had a friendly conversation with them. the delegation also visited the city of hanoi and ha long bay, a scenic spot.

the delegation paid a five-day visit to south viet nam starting from january 15. huynh tan phat, president of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, received the members of the delegation and had a friendly conversation with them. the delegation also visited ho chi minh city and vung tau.

CHINA AND ZAIRE

One Who Plays with Fire Gets Burnt

- Jen-min Jih-pao Commentator's Article

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 21, 1976)

"the chinese people resolutely support the zairian government and people in their just struggle against soviet social-imperialism," says the "people's daily" commentator today.

the commentator's article, entitled "one who plays with fire gets burnt," reads in full as follows:

nguza karl ibond, permanent secretary of the political bureau of the zairian popular revolutionary movement, announced on january 16 that joint soviet-cuban forces truculently intervening in the angolan internal affairs frenziedly destroyed on january 10 some railway and

highway bridges on the zaire-angola borders which were jointly owned by the two countries. these forces of intervention also fired rockets at the dilolo region of the republic of zaire causing serious damage to some zairian office buildings and hospitals. on january 16, zairian president mobutu sese seko served a serious warning to the soviet government against its overt aggression on zaire. the chinese people resolutely support the zairian government and people in their just struggle against soviet social-imperialism.

it is not accidental that the soviet social-imperialists encroached upon zaire. for some time, particularly after angola's independence last november, the soviet revisionists have been stepping up their armed intervention in angola. tens of thousands of tons of arms and ammunition and a great number of military personnel were sent into angola, followed closely by the arrival of soviet warships. the civil war in angola fomented single-handedly by the soviet union is expanding steadily. defying brute force, many african countries have come out one after another to condemn the criminal activities of the soviet social-imperialists in fomenting war in africa. president mobutu and the government of zaire have served a serious warning to the soviet authorities. exasperated by this and finding themselves in an awkward position, the soviet revisionists flew into a rage with shame and resorted first to intimidation and then to military action. the armed provocation against zaire this time is an extension of the soviet intervention in angola in the previous period and a continuation of its threats and intimidation of zaire. this tells people by negative example that the soviet social-imperialists will resort to every most despicable means in order to achieve their criminal aims. people should be well aware of this and on guard against it. flaunting the bannor of "socialism" the soviet revisionists are doing imperialist evils. this social-imperialism is sliding down the same sanguinary road traversed by old-line imperialism. in the interest of its rivalry for hegemony with the other superpower and its voracious expansion and plunder, it can stir up civil war in angola today and can stretch its aggressive tentacles to other sovereign african states tomorrow and massacre their people. the so-called "natural ally" and "strict respect" for other countries' sovereignty it professes is nothing but a completely worthless fig-leaf for aggression and plunder of the african people by the soviet revisionists. more and more people have come to see clearly the real features of soviet social-imperialism through the war in angola and the soviet-made rockets hitting zairian soil.

the zairians and africans are heroic people who dare to fight. the blackmail and threats of the soviet social-imperialists can never cow them, and armed aggression while failing to frighten them into submission will only arouse stronger indignation and resistance from

them. taught and steeled in the course of struggle, the people will become more awakened and resolved. the soviet revisionists will burn themselves by playing with fire. the fire of war to slaughter the people they kindled in africa must burn them eventually and they will certainly be engulfed in the flames of fierce resistance put up by the african people.

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* NATIONAL *
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NOVELS

Support New Things and Portray a New Generation

- a brief discussion of several full-length novels that reflect the rustication of educated youth

by

Chin Hsüeh-hsün (金学迅)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao Jan. 19, 1976)

The revolutionary youth of the proletariat stand for the future of our country and the hope of revolution. They are the most active and vigorous factor in the course of struggling against old, decadent things and fighting for building a splendid new life. Therefore, Chairman Mao points out to the broad masses of young people, "We pin our hopes on you."

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, millions upon millions of educated youth in our country, in response to the call of our great leader Chairman Mao, have gone to the mountains and countryside to take the road of integration with workers, peasants and soldiers. This is of very far-reaching significance toward combating and guarding against revisionism, consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, restricting bourgeois rights and training and bringing up successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. To swiftly and profoundly reflect this great social revolution and warmly sing the praises of this socialist new thing has also become the combat task in literary creation. What is pleasing is that in recent years, a number of full-length novels reflecting the rustication of educated youth have already emerged. For example, Journey, New Herdsmen on the Grassland, Waves of River Chien, the "Iron Whirlwind" (first volume), etc., are some of these works that have a greater hold on and are welcomed by readers. These works depict and eulogize the brand-new features of the younger generation who dedicate their splendid youth to the mother country in building a new life, heroically fight on the frontier, in the countryside and on the grassland, and steel themselves and grow to maturity

in the three great revolutionary movements. These literary works have not only directly participated in the current struggle to defend the fruits of the great cultural revolution and develop socialist new things, but have also opened up a brand new territory for literary creation.

Mold the Heroic Images of Revolutionary Youth in the Struggle of Opposites

Can works for the portrayal of educated youth portray the growing youth as their principal heroic images? There has been dispute on this question. The authors of such novels as Journey have given an affirmative reply with their own practice of creation. Literature and art are for reflecting the life of actual struggle. The broad masses of educated youth sent to the mountains and the countryside embrace the great and far-reaching ideals of communism. Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, they have in the practice of the three great revolutionary movements performed numerous heart-stirring advanced deeds, and there have emerged many dazzling heroic figures. Our literary works not only can portray these heroic characters as their principal heroic images, but also can give them a more concentrated, perfect, typical and ideal depiction than in real life. Here, the important thing is to depict the foundation and conditions for them to grow into heroic figures and the process and characteristics of their healthy growth to maturity in the storm of revolutionary struggle.

Chairman Mao said, "The successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat are born in the mass struggle and are steeled and brought up in the great storm of the revolution." The authors of these several novels, based on their rich and vivid practice in life, learn to make use of the experience in the creation of revolutionary plays, take the Party's basic line as the guide, and strive to mold the heroic images of the younger generation of the proletariat through the portrayal of the storm of class struggle and the two-line struggle. Most of these novels take the struggle between the growing young revolutionary heroes and the hidden class enemies as the main line of clash of contradictions. Meanwhile, they also reveal the two-line struggle between them and certain cadres on a series of questions of principle and the ideological struggle unfolded among the educated youth. These several kinds of contradictions often condition one another and are closely linked together.

Among them, the Journey is more representative in character. It starts with the description of the Pine Production Brigade, which lies in the border area against revisionism, by the bank of River Amur, as a typical environment. With Soviet revisionism lying just across the river the internal struggle and international struggle, the contradictions between the enemy and ourselves and the contradictions among the people are intricately interwoven here. The struggle between Chung Wei-hua, the young hero, and Chang Shan, the old counter-revolutionary element and a secret agent of Soviet revisionism, constitutes the main line. From the discovery of enemy "signals," the capture of the enemy agent "Ma Hsiung" by wits, the penetration into Chang Shan's "wolf den," and setting fire to the wasteland at Peitakou to the battle waged against the enemy by the tiger-taming company in the course of building road, the several rounds gone through, which give tit for tat, are

full of twists and turns. In this sharp and violent struggle to combat and guard against revisionism and defend and build up frontierland, the development of Chung Wei-hua's heroic personality is gradually and penetratingly revealed.

Generally speaking, these several works render much effort in molding the young heroes through the struggle of opposites and give people a more clearcut and vivid impression. In addition to Chung Wei-hua in the Journey, Chao Ying-hua and Ch'iang Hsiao-p'ing (in New Herdsmen on the Grassland and Iron Whirlwind) who vigorously prance and leap and gallop freely on the vast grassland, and Liu Chu-hui (in Waves of River Chien) who dauntlessly and courageously forges ahead in the storm of struggle in the village by the sea are also given a thriling and refreshing description. These young heroic images reveal the profound influence and great radiance of the great proletarian cultural revolution, show the objective laws that socialist new things are invincible, and reveal the spiritual outlook of the new generation of the proletariat who are full of vigor and vitality and high in fighting spirits.

However, these several novels do not have the same standard. Compared with Journey, some works are not so good in the aspect of deepening, intensifying and transforming the clash of contradictions. Some works have not dug deep enough into the characteristic disposition and inner world of the heroic figures, but have on the other hand, devoted more attention to certain negative and transformed characters. We should pay attention to this.

Correctly Handle the Relationship Between "Very Necessary" and "Very Promising"

In molding the heroic images of revolutionary youth, we must be skilled in handling the relationship between the fact that "it is very necessary" for them to receive re-education and that "they are very promising" in the vast world. We must correctly reveal the role of the Party and poor and lower-middle peasants in nurturing and educating the educated youth as well as fully reflect their vigorous combat role in the vast world. The key to correctly handling this relationship lies in depicting the role and influence of the Party's leadership, the masses of workers and peasants and the revolutionary forerunners closely around the road of the growth of the young heroes. Certainly the depiction of such role and influence must fall in line with the development of the ideological character and concrete actions of the young heroes. We notice that some works about educated youth tend to portray the advanced youth who have gone to the countryside as too mature and experienced. They seem to have ready plans in mind and be able to solve neatly whatever problem they encounter. Sometimes, in order to stress the Party's leadership and support from the masses of workers and peasants, such works also lower the arduousness and complexity of the growth of young heroes in the struggle. The reason is that the works have not grasped the characteristics of the educated youth and the laws governing their growth, and that they cannot dialectically handle the relationship between what is "very necessary" and what is "very promising."

These several novels we have discussed are more unique in this respect. Yen Te-t'ieh, the old Party branch secretary and old poor peasant in Waves of River Chien solemnly gives Little Red Guard Liu Chu-hui, a flat jujube shoulder pole that has gone through the storm of revolutionary struggle and is engraved with the words "carry the revolutionary through to the end." He also constantly guides and instructs her with serious words and a thoughtful heart. Carrying this shoulder pole, Liu Chu-hui strikes root in the countryside, upholds the revolution, fights against heaven and earth, transforms the mountains and rivers, wages struggle against class enemies and erroneous ideas, and forges ahead with big strides along the road charted by Chairman Mao.

Hat'u, the old poor herdsman in New Herdsmen on the Grassland, thoughtfully cares for and guides Chao Ying-hua in livelihood, work, thinking and politics. With Chao Ying-hua grazing the flock three times, waging struggle against the hidden enemy Cha-pu time and again, and crossing ideological swords with the commune cadre Tao-erh-chi who implements the erroneous line, the plot reflects her rapid growth under the nurture and education of the Party and the poor and lower-middle herdsmen. In Journey, a more penetrating and effective portrayal is made of Party branch secretary Li Te-chiang who first guides, second helps and third recommends Chung Wei-hua so as to let him shoulder heavy responsibilities, undergo tests and steel himself in the arduous and complicated struggle. In particular, the portrayal of the three generations in the family of the old poor peasant Grandpa Kuan who show warm concern for the educated youth in every respect and take emergency steps to save and nurse him on two occasions as though their hearts were linked together as people of blood relations is very touching.

Hu-pi-ssu-chia-le (呼必斯嘎勒), the old hero and old poor peasant in Iron Whirlwind also warms people's hearts.

It is precisely because of this that the sturdy growth of Liu Chu-hui, Chao Ying-hua, Chung Wei-hua and Ch'iang Hsiao-ping and their heroic deeds in the struggle are so authentic, credible and dazzling.

Pay Attention To Revealing the Characteristics of Personalities and the Artistic Features of Works

The basic question in attaining profundity and uniqueness in the creation of literature lies in the depth of the writer's foundation in ideology, life and art. Meanwhile, in the process of concrete creation, it is also necessary to conduct deep-going investigation and creation in how to refine the themic thought, portray the personality of the characters, reveal the clash of contradictions, and make use of artistic tactics.

In works about educated youth, it is first necessary to profoundly portray the characteristics of the personality of the young heroes and bring out their general character and individual personality. The characteristics of the general character of the young heroes in several novels such as Journey are quite pronounced: They are all young fighters of the Red Guards and revolutionary youth steeled in the great proletarian cultural revolution, and they have a higher awareness of class struggle and the two-line struggle. They have deep proletarian feelings for the Party and Chairman Mao, resolutely take the road of integration with the workers and peasants,

and strive to transform their own subjective world in the process of transforming the objective world. They all seriously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and have lofty revolutionary ideals and unswerving fighting spirits. Meanwhile, because the concrete experience of each and the environments of struggle are at variance, they also have different disposition and individual personality. Chung Wei-hua's fortitude and composedness are different from Ch'ang Hsiao-ping's alertness and calmness. Liu Chu-hui and Chao Ying-hua have also their respective characteristics in terms of disposition. But generally speaking, the characteristics, of the individual personality in thought, temperament action and language of the young heroes depicted in these works are still not clearcut or prominent enough. On comparison, the image and language of some secondary and villainous characters are portrayed with greater vividness and authenticity. This shows that our writers have yet to make still greater efforts in understanding, acquainting themselves with and molding the young heroes.

These several novels all exert efforts in depicting the acute and violent clash of contradictions, but there are certain similarities in the arrangement of the clash of contradictions and the design of class enemies. For example, the status, physiognomy and disruptive means of the hidden class enemies in several works are somewhat similar. Among them, the few cadres who have not a high enough awareness of the line and play the role of the "big red umbrella" for class enemies are in a similar situation although their duties are different. In some works, the class enemies who have lain hidden for many years and are exposed all of a sudden. This appears to be too abrupt, and the plot is not compact or rational enough. The class struggle, two-line struggle and ideological struggle in the socialist period are complicated and varied. There are not only overt or covert class enemies left behind from the past, but also new bourgeois elements and counter-revolutionaries. How to reveal the particularity of the clash of contradictions in a specific environment and in particular, how to reflect the new situation and new characteristics of the class struggle and two-line struggle after the great cultural revolution is an important question which we should diligently investigate and solve in the practice of creation and literary and art criticism.

In order to provide works with salient features, we must also be original in artistic structure and means of expression. The Journey has rendered more efforts in refining and developing the main theme and characters, but on the whole, the book can still be refined furthered. Iron Whirlwind and New Herdsmen on the Grassland have the touch of the grasland in scenes of life, in artistic description and in the use of words. Waves of River Chien is good at grasping incidents, the plot, details, and stage properties (such as the flat jujube shoulder pole of the old poor peasant and the bicycle and the horn of the vice chairman of the commune) that are strong in salient features. The description is simple, concise and fresh, and although not deep enough, it is full of vigor and vitality and shows the characteristics of young writers.

The rustication of millions upon millions of educated youth is a great revolutionary mass movement to narrow the three major differences and make a clean break with old, traditional concepts, and is a socialist

new thing with great vitality born in the violent struggle between the two classes and the two lines in the great proletarian cultural revolution. A large number of new people are active in the vast new world. Revolutionary writers should strive to reflect and eulogize the "new people and the new world." In this respect, people similarly "hope for the emergence of a still more good works."

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LANGUAGE REFORM

Merger of Homonyms and Simplifcation of Chinese Characters

by

the Language Reform Research Group of the Printing Press and the Psychology Research Office of the Chinese Academy of Sciences

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Dec. 3, 1975)

Simplification of Chinese Characters embraces the two aspects of simplifying the form and reducing the number. The first table of simplified characters promulgated by the State Council in 1956 has brought considerable convenience to the people in study and application. However, some of the Chinese characters currently used have still too many strokes. They are difficult to write and to remember, and there are too many of them. The broad masses of printing workers deeply appreciate the difficulty caused by too many characters. In the composition workshop, the shelves for holding types are divided into 8,000 compartments closely packed together like small bee-hives. This is still insufficient, and it is necessary at times to turn to reserve shelves or to cut types for temporary use. The type-setting workers must pick up the types one by one from these numerous compartments. This entails great intensity of labor and it is difficult to increase efficiency. Moreover, so large a number of characters is also unfavorable to the mechanization and automation of the printing and type-setting techniques.

Recently, we have carried out some investigations in society and discovered that the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers not only have a universal demand for speeding up the reform of the Chinese written language, but also are in the course of creating and making use of a new batch of simplified characters. Therefore the simplification of a larger number of Chinese characters in form and in number has now become an urgent task.

How can we reduce the number of Chinese characters? We hold that the merger of homonyms is a very good method. Under the condition of not giving rise to confusion in meaning, the use of Chinese characters with fewer strokes in place of those which are pronounced in the same way but comprise more strokes or are seldom used could simplify the form and reduce the number at the same time. This method has already been used in "Draft Han Character Simplification Plan" promulgated by the State Council in 1956, and in recent years, the masses have also created many characters of this type, for example, the writing of "年 龄" as "年 令", "舞 台" as "午 台" and "包 裹" as "包 果", etc. The results of our investigations show that simplified characters of this type are most welcomed by the masses, and they strongly hope that this method will be adopted more frequently.

The first advantage of the merger of homonyms is the reduction of the number of characters.

The types in some compartments of the type-selecting shelves in the printing house have been emptied and replaced many times but some of the compartments have not been touched for several years and some are even covered with dust. This situation shows that the frequency in the use of Chinese characters varies a great deal. Because the commonly used characters are frequently used, they appear more often and are easy to remember. However, the infrequently used characters are a burden to learn, and as they are not used for a long time after learning, they could be forgotten by the time we come across them again. Because of this, why must we insist on keeping these characters that have very little use and are difficult to learn and to remember? If we get rid of them altogether and replace them with homonyms using fewer strokes, would we not be able to study a less characters and eliminate these "stumbling blocks"? Some of the frequently used characters that are more difficult to write should also be dealt with in the same way provided there is no confusion in meaning. If the characters used in contemporary Chinese language are planned as a whole, and as many homonyms that can be merged are merged, the number of Chinese characters can be greatly reduced. In this way alhtough there will be no major changes in the frequently used characters, the task of learning the characters could be greatly lightened and be basically completed in the third or fourth years of the primary school. The type-selecting shelves in the printing house could be made smaller, the mechanization of type-setting could be gradually realized, and the difficulty in handling messages in Chinese could also be reduced. Would this not bring very great convenience to various aspects of work?

The second advantage of the merger of homonyms is no increase of new characters.

As a rule, the simplification of the form of Chinese characters ordinarily calls for replacing an old character with a new character. The number of strokes is reduced, but there is no reduction in the number of Chinese characters. The characters retained in the merger of homonyms are all characters already in existence. They are already familiar to and have been mastered by people, and there is no need to study them over again. What is required is to shift the function of a more difficult character to an easier one. To the primary school students, this means that instead of having to learn two or more characters, they are now required only to learn one single character, and will naturally find it easier than in the past. As for the problem of one character with many meanings arising therefrom, due to the environment of specific phrase, that would not create any difficulty. We have invited adults learning to read to test out a batch of new homonyms that have been merged, and the result shows that there is not the slightest problem in the comprehension of their meanings. Moreover, after reading them once, they can master and adopt three-quarters of them.

We know that every Chinese character has the three factors of sound, form and meaning. Among them, the relationship between sound and meaning is mostly established in life practice, but the study of character form is an outstanding problem. The adoption of the method of merger of homonyms can eliminate one or more complex characters. This lightens the study load and is easy to popularize. In printing, no increase in new characters means that there is no need to add new copper molds. This is a very great saving.

The third advantage of the merger of homonyms is that it helps gradually form the habit of Chinese phoneticization.

Chairman Mao points out, "The written language must be reformed, and it is necessary to take the orientation of phonetic spelling in common with the written languages of the world." The simplification of Chinese characters is for the convenience of current application, but, at the same time, we must also pay attention to the future and make proper preparations for the basic reform of the Chinese written language. Although a number of revolutionary changes have taken place in the development of the Chinese written language up to the present, it has at no time broken away from the fetters of ideographic composition. People are always accustomed to deduce from the form of a character the meaning it represents, but do not regard it as a tool for recording the spoken language. Even in some of the newly created simplified characters, the habit of using the form to express the meaning is still followed. In study, such characters really have their good sides and some of them should also be accepted and popularized. At the same time we should also see that when simplifying the Chinese characters, if we do not do everything possible to restrict their ideographic components, although a portion of the characters can be simplified, this would not help the Chinese characters to break away from the old convention of using the form to express the meaning. The merger of homonyms is a very good method to restrict the ideographic components of the Chinese characters and increase their phonetic components. Because, the principle of this method of simplification is to retain a character with the least number of strokes among a group of homonyms on the precondition that the meaning is not confused, the ideographic radicals such as the water radical, the hand radical and the man radical will consequently be greatly reduced. For example, if we merge such characters as " ", " ", " " and " " into " ", this will also not affect in the least the comprehension of such terms as " ", " ", " " and " ".

As was pointed out by Lu Hsün, "once the characters are used to compose an article, their meaning would be very clear." In this way, the written language would tend to express only a given speech sound, and hence, enable the ties between the sound, form and meaning of a character to become the ties between phonetic form and phonetic meaning with speech sound as the center. This is evidently of benefit to the Chinese characters taking the road of phoneticization in the future.

The merger of homonyms will likewise encounter some problems, and the first one in this connection is the habit of the people who have already learned to read. For thousands of years, people have been accustomed to the ideographic Chinese characters. When used under different circumstances, what was originally the same character evolved to become many characters, for example " ", " ", " ", " ", " ", " ", " ", and " ". At present, the attempt to merge them and to legalize certain characters which had been looked upon as "homonym variants" would make some people feel that they are not used to them and hence offer some resistance. According to our investigation, the majority of the worker-peasant-soldier masses actively endorse a group of homonym substitutes, but certain comrades with a higher cultural standard do not approve them. Therefore it is still necessary to conduct extensive and meticulous propaganda and educational work toward these comrades.

It is necessary to push them methodically group by group according to whether the masses find them hard or easy to accept. There are many types of homonym combination. Our investigations and tests show that the masses find it easiest to accept the homonym combination characters with a certain link in form between the old and new characters. For example, the use of " 欠 " in place of " 歉 ", " 伐 " in place of " 阀 ", and " 丁 " in place of " 钉 " and " 盯 ", etc. Most characters of this type get rid of the ideographic part of the radical in the original characters and retain only the phonetic part, and this can be called "removing the branches but retaining the root." Because these characters are linked both in sound and form with the original characters, people who have learned to read could easily associate the new characters with the substituted old characters from the context of the sentence. They constitute no additional burden and could be more easily popularized. Apart from this, there are those with relationship in meaning between the old and new characters, for example, the use of " 沿 " in place of " 檐 " and " 环 " in place of " 寰 ", etc. Actually, these characters are already used for each other, and their merger is also easier for the masses to accept.

There is another type of homonym combination characters whose form and meaning have no connection whatsoever and only the pronunciation is the same, for example, the use of " 吕 " in place of " 旅 ", " 斗 " in place of " 陡 " and " 习 " in place of " 召开 ", etc. The masses will not find these characters so easy to accept as those mentioned above. However, when we formed these characters into sentences and conducted tests among comrades, none of them failed to understand clearly the meaning of the phrase because they were written as " 吕 馆 ", " 斗 坡 " and " 习 堡 " or misconstrued them. This eliminates our anxiety that the merger of homonym would impede the comprehension of the meaning of phrases.

Another problem that has to be solved in the merger of homonyms is the popularization of the standard spoken language. Some characters have the same pronunciation in the standard spoken language but not the same pronunciation in local dialects and this will bring difficulties to the merger of homonyms, and naturally, phoneticization is out of question. Therefore the popularization of the standard spoken language is a prerequisite condition in the reform of the written language.

There are many ways to simplfy the Chinese characters. For the sake of fulfilling at the same time the task of simplifying the form and reducing the number, such methods as creating new determinative-phonetic characters, outline characters and symbolic characters are practical for application. The masses have already used these methods to simplify many of the commonly used difficult characters such as " 沈 " (瀋), " 芽 " (菜), " 卢 " (聲) and " 亍 " (街), etc., for extensive circulation. The common point of all these methods is to stress solving the simplification of form. However, the merger of homonyms lays emphasis on reducing the number of characters, and at the same time, also simplifying the form. This is why we advocate that, while simplifying the Chinese characters, we should give prior consideration to the merger of homonyms.

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DRAMA

A Song of Triumph for Revolution in Education

- After Watching the drama Declaration of War

by

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The drama Declaration of War performed by the Kiangsi Drama Troupe is a more successful play in reflecting the subject of revolution in education. Replete with revolutionary enthusiasm, the play portrays the fighting course of the Communist Labor University in Hungmeip'ing at the inceptive stage, and warmly praises Chairman Mao's proletarian line in education. To reflect the fierce struggle waged by the Communist Labor University against the old educational system, two groups of contradictions are introduced in this play, namely, the contradiction between Chairman Mao's proletarian line in education represented by T'ien Feng and the revisionist educational line represented by Ch'en Chou, Deputy Director of a certain department, and others; and the contradiction between T'ien Feng and the ideas and traditional concepts of old education in the minds of P'an Wen-yu, deputy principal of the university, and others. The struggle between the two lines, interwoven with the crossing of swords between the two kinds of ideology, finds concentrated expression in questions of a fundamental nature, such as what kind of people should be trained, which road should be taken in running school, and whom should be relied on to run the school.

The fundamental difference between the proletarian educational line and the revisionist educational line is focalized in training successors for which class. In the Communist Labor College of Hungmeip'ing, T'ien Feng and Ch'en Chou have entirely different goals in training. T'ien Feng adheres to Chairman Mao's educational policies and wants to train "workers with both socialist consciousness and culture," but Ch'en Chou actively pursues the revisionist line in education and wants to bring up successors to the bourgeoisie. Mei-tzu and Ch'eng Szu-yang in the play give clearcut embodiment to these two different lines in running school.

Although Ch'eng Szu-yang is the son of a poor peasant, he is entirely unworthy of the cultivation and hope of the poor and lower-middle peasants after he has gone to the old agricultural college. "In the first year he is still a countryfolk, but in the second year he becomes modern, and in the third year turns his back on his parents." He "learns agriculture but does not cherish agriculture," "learns agriculture but does not take up farming, and pours cold water on the poor and lower-middle peasants who plan to reform the red earth. With a mind bent on fame and gain, he studies the so-called "Moon rocks." His father, an old wineshop assistant, asks with agony, 'Why has he changed so much? He was not like that before!" Indeed, Ch'eng Szu-yang is not wholly responsible for his changes, and the key lies the line pursued by his school.

Before the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, a revisionist line in education exercised dictatorship over us, and "rather than say that the younger generation of the workers and peasants are educated in such schools, it is more appropriate to say that they are enslaved by the bourgeoisie." Precisely because the veteran of the Red Army, Comrade Tien Feng was aware of this serious fact, he decided to comply with Chairman Mao's ideas of education and set up the Communist Labor College, "the proletariat's own college."

Huo Mei-tzu of a new generation brought up by the Communist Labor University is entirely different from Ch'eng Szu-yang. She has socialist awareness, and is able to consciously wage struggle against the revisionist line. At the Chiangyüan Brigade T'ien Feng, leads her and others to discover the plot of a handful of landlords and rich peasants to undermine the people's commune. In the two-line struggle of the educational sphere, she dares to fight and charge forward, and resolutely announces in public that the revisionist "teaching plan" concocted by Ch'en Chou is a poisonous weed. She studies assiduously, links theory with reality, and is bold in practice and innovation. Together with the poor and lower-middle peasants, she successfully breeds a superior paddy strain on the red earth regarded by bourgeois scholars and authorities at home and abroad as beyond improvement. Even though the images of the two characters, Huo Mei-tzu and Ch'eng Szu-yang, are not perfectly molded, the contrast between them helps us to see clearly the sins of the revisionist line in education, the necessity and importance of making revolution in education, and how correct is the orientation represented by this new socialist thing--the Communist Labor University.

Whether or not it is necessary to implement Chairman Mao's educational policy--"Education must serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive labor" and which line should be followed in running school constitute another content of the fierce struggle waged by the teachers and students of the Communist Labor University represented by T'ien Feng against Ch'en Chou and the others. The teachers and students of the Communist Labor University inherited the tradition of Anti-Japanese Political and Military College, started things in the hard way, practiced part-work and part study and studies as they worked. They insisted on taking class struggle as the major course. They organized the students to study Marxism and played an active part in class struggle in society. They persisted in closely linking of teaching with the reality of agricultural production, taking the poor and lower-middle peasants as their teachers, combining the big classroom with the small one. They followed a brand new road.

However Ch'en Chou and the others upheld the old educational system, and tried every means to lure the students onto the road of "departure from three things." They forcibly implemented the revisionist teaching plan of "taking the classroom as the center," and forbade the students to take part in class struggle in society and to make contacts with the poor and lower-middle peasants. They vilified the Communist Labor College as "outlandish" and "a college for hill-billies," and openly excluded it from the ranks of universities. Finally, they went so far as to make use of their usurped power to adopt such base means as cutting off the food supply and ordering suspension in a vain attempt to stifle the Communist Labor College in the cradle.

Through a violent dramatic conflict, the Declaration of War fully reveals the acute and formidable nature of this struggle. In the meantime, it portrays with a lofty touch the dauntless combat spirit of the teachers and students of the Communist Labor College with T'ien Feng as their representative. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and with the support of the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants, they persevere in the revolution, and persistently press forward without pulling back, thus revealing the sturdy vitality of socialist new things.

However, the complexity of the struggle also lies in that "in our schools, many teachers were brought up by the old society, and they make transition from the capitalist system to socialism difficult." P'an Wen-yü, deputy principal of Hungmeip'ing Communist Labor College, was formerly the dean of studies of the old agricultural college. In his own words, "I am a timid person, a person who carries the spiritual yoke of thousand years of old tradition and old habits but wants to follow the new road." He actively supported the cause of the Communist Labor College, and wholeheartedly wanted to make a success of it. However, because the old educational norms of the past thousand years were deeply imprinted in his heart, he was therefore not very clear how the Communist Labor College should be run. He constantly thought of running the school in a more "orthodox" manner, and it never occurred to him that this precisely catered to the revisionist educational line. Due to T'ien Feng's warm solicitude and education, he finally changed. When Ch'en Chou and others ferociously ordered the disbandment of the Communist Labor College, he firmly stood on the side of the revolutionary line of Chairman Mao. The transformation of P'an Wen-yü shows that in order to make contribution to the revolution in education, it is necessary for all intellectuals who are really willing to make revolution to conscientiously remold their world outlook and boldly break with the traditional ideas in their minds.

The great leader Chairman Mao says, "The question of teaching reform is mainly a question of teaching staff." One of the important tasks of the proletarian revolution in education is to build a contingent of proletarian teachers based on the "three-in-one combination" of the workers, peasants and soldiers, the revolutionary scientists and technicians, and the original teaching staff. The participation of workers, peasants and soldiers in teaching, leadership and administration work in the school is of great significance for strengthening the Party's leadership over the school, for promoting the reform of teaching in the right direction and for transforming the original teaching staff. The play Declaration of War warmly praises such a new thing in the revolution in education as the contingent of worker-peasant-soldier teachers. In the play, both Aunt Chou, deputy secretary of the Party committee of the Hungmeiping commune, and Chiang Yu-ken, the poor-peasant teacher, firmly and consistently adhere to Chairman Mao's educational line, wage struggle against the class enemies and the erroneous ideas within the revolutionary ranks and play a great role in properly running the socialist agricultural college in the course of setting up the Communist Labor College. The play also eloquently shows that the poor and lower-middle peasants are "qualified" to mount the rostrum and that only when the workers, peasants and soldiers take part in teaching and the administration of the school can Chairman Mao's educational line be better implemented.

To implement the Party's intellectual policy, and bring into play the socialist enthusiasm of the original teachers is an important question in properly carrying out the revolution in education. This is embodied in Declaration of War. T'ien Feng unites with, trusts and warmly helps P'an Wen-yü, Ch'ih Fang and other intellectuals. He also pays attention to guiding them in studying Marxist theories and transforming their world outlook in the course of integration with the workers and peasants in the storm of class struggle and the two-line struggle. However, with the whole play taken into consideration, it gives greater prominence to the portrayal of their vacillation and contradiction due to the yoke of old ideas and the baneful influence of the revisionist line, but inadequate description to the role they should play in the revolution in education. Besides, it gives a fuller description to the non-departure of the students of the Communist Labor college from practice at all times, but inadequate description to how they combine theory with practice. This needs to be further improved.

The school has always been an important battlefront violently contested for by the bourgeoisie and the proletariat. Such contention will still go on hereafter. We must learn from the Communist Labor College, adhere to the basic line of the Party, deepen the revolution in education, and strive to run the school as the tool of proletarian dictatorship!

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REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION

Mass Debate on Educational Revolution at Tsinghua University in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 22, 1976)

the revolution in education in tsinghua university here has taken on a new look since the mass debate concerning education started two months ago.

last summer, a small number of people who stuck to the revisionist line that once prevailed in the university, echoed befuddled opinions circulating about education and struck up a right deviationist tune in an attempt to reverse and oppose previous decisions on the educational revolution.

what is the proletarian line in education? what is the bourgeois line in education? should or shouldn't a socialist university become an instrument of the proletarian dictatorship?

these major questions reflected a sharp struggle between the majority of leading cadres, teachers, students and workers on the one hand and a handful of people on the other, an antagonism which expressed itself in a mass debate in the university early in november last year.

the debate, which fundamentally touches the question of the revolution in education, is going on in an organized and planned way under the unified leadership of the party.

from the very beginning and at every important stage of development of the debate, party organizations at various levels have adhered to the party's ideological and political line and shown their faith in and relied on the faculty and students by fully mobilizing them.

many young cadres who came to the fore during the great proletarian cultural revolution and were daring and good at battling out the issues then, have shown their mettle in the course of this struggle. some old cadres who were once criticized by the masses, have plunged into the debate with full vigour. they were of the opinion that "the present debate has deepened our understanding of how to correctly assess the cultural revolution. this and the attitude one should take toward the masses and oneself is the new starting point of continuing the revolution."

to deepen the mass debate at every step, the university party committee has seen to it that mass revolutionary enthusiasm was addressed to the main questions and it has given prompt support to and spread the new things created by the masses.

the mass debate has fired the faculty members, students and workers with still greater enthusiasm to study revolutionary theory. they assiduously studied marxism-leninism and chairman mao's theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat and his expositions on the revolution in education. they reviewed chairman mao's instructions issued during the cultural revolution, reaching a profounder understanding of these teachings as they studied and applied them in the struggle.

the intensive study gave the current debate in the university a clear line of orientation in accord with chairman mao's teachings and promoted greater appreciation of the far-reaching significance of this debate. a leading member of the university party committee said: "today's struggle will be repeated many times in the future. therefore, it is important to win this struggle, and even more important, that the masses educate themselves through the struggle and arm themselves with marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought. once chairman mao's revolutionary line takes deep root in the minds of the people, we will have no fear of revisionism since the masses will stand up to oppose and defeat it with high political consciousness."

the revolutionary mass debate is a step in profound ideological revolution. through debate, chairman mao's revolutionary line strikes still deeper roots in the hearts of the people.

how do worker-peasant-soldier students train themselves to be good fighters in combating and preventing revisionism? the recent graduates of the university have given a definitive reply: break with the ideology of bourgeois right, break with the old traditional ideas, go to the border areas, the countryside and places where the party and the people want us to go. in a letter addressed to chairman mao, they expressed their determination to continue through to the end the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. this reflects the bright outlook of the new generation.

worker-peasant-soldier students are clear about the road they should follow from the example set by these graduates.

a student from the chingkang mountain area, had the honour of seeing chairman mao on his revisit to the chingkang mountains in 1965. this student was greatly inspired by chairman mao's newly published poem "chingkangshan revisited", and pledged to seriously remould his ideology and study still harder while at the university. he submitted his application to the party committee of his department, asking to return to the chingkang mountain area after graduation, to contribute his share to building up this old revolutionary base area where china's revolutionary forerunners fought courageously in the past.

faculty members have joined the students in this struggle to defend the fruits of the proletarian revolution in education. they are of the view: "we too should major in the subject of class struggle and put the task of combating and preventing revisionism above everything else."

instructors engaged in designing have made the proposal: close the gap separating physical and mental labour. designers should go to factories and worksites and workers should join in the designing work. the teaching staff of the civil engineering design section of the engineering physics department took the initiative in leaving their offices to join the building workers' teams. the party committee approved the integration of the two units. more than 20 members of this faculty are now designing a d.c. boiler at a boiler factory.

the mass debate has also brought about great changes in the outlook of the university's more than 180 full and associate professors. they have come to a clearer understanding of the need to remould their world outlook and the urgent need to combat and prevent revisionism. an elderly professor said: "through my 60 years of experience i have come to understand the genuine concern and love for intellectuals. anyone wanting to create discord between the intellectuals and the party, is wasting effort."

an old professor from the architectural engineering department said: "the so-called good, professionally competent students i trained in the past thought only of fame and position after six years of study. they knew how to design but nothing about how to build houses because of the isolation of theory from practice. the present worker-peasant-soldier students have high political consciousness and know both how to design and build. the revolution in education is not only necessary for training successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat but also for remoulding the world outlook of the old intellectuals like us."

with class struggle as the key link, the mass debate has promoted unity and the revolution in education and other work in the university.

chairman mao once pointed out: "stability and unity do not mean writing off class struggle; class struggle is the key link and everything else hinges on it." these words of chairman mao have been truly proved in tsinghua. in the earlier period, the right deviationists tried to reverse previous verdict and had created ideological confusion. however, the mass debate has helped draw a clear demarcation between the two lines and achieved a new ideological unity throughout the university.

the revolutionary mass debate has fired the faculty and students with still greater socialist enthusiasm. taking class struggle as the key link, they are now trying

their best to do all work well. they continue to study hard, carry out scientific research and stick to running classes in an open-door way without interrupting their writing of big-character posters and engaging in the debate.

open-door schooling and other new aspects of the educational revolution have been consolidated and improved through the mass debate. last year, over 4,000 instructors and students worked in more than 100 factories, villages, army barracks and on construction sites. they have continued their debate and study in these places and, after summing up their experience, they are more determined that it is right to stick to the orientation: "education should be revolutionized".

the mass debate has also invigorated the lecturing and studying and scientific research. 145 of the more than 200 scientific research items started in 1975 have been completed. 69 items of these filled gaps in the fields of science and technology in china, some reaching advanced world standards.

graduates read their papers which were highly praised by the relevant scientific research institutions. unlike the purely theoretical theses written by students before the cultural revolution, their papers integrated theory with practice. they concerned machines which they had designed and are now in operation in workshops.

the university-run factories overfulfilled their production plan ahead of schedule. by december 25 last year, the factories fulfilled the 1975 production quotas which were double the 1974 figure.

letters have poured in from all over the country to extend support to the university in its revolution in education.

SUPPORT-ARMY, CHERISH PEOPLE MOVEMENT

State Council and CPC Military Commission Circular
on Support-Army, Cherish-People Movement

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 23, 1976)

a circular was issued by the state council and the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china recently.

it called on all areas and army units to extend the movement to support the army and give preferential treatment to armymen's families and to support the government and cherish the people, carry forward the glorious tradition of unity between officers and men and between the army and the people, and unite to win still greater victories.

after discussing the excellent situation at home and abroad, the circular pointed out: under the leadership of the party central committee headed by chairman mao, we should in the new year keep to the party's basic line, conscientiously study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and, taking class struggle as the key link, promote the socialist revolution in the superstructure, promote socialist agriculture and industry and the entire national economy, promote army building, and fight to further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

the circular called on the army and people throughout the country to make a conscientious study of the two poems by chairman mao and the editorial "nothing is hard in this world if you dare to scale the heights" published on new year's day. it also called for giving wide publicity to the profound significance of the instructions issued by chairman mao since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution, further repudiating the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of liu shao-chi and lin piao, safeguarding and developing the victories of the cultural revolution, and giving warm support to the new socialist things.

the circular called on civilians to learn from the people's liberation army conscientiously, and give active support to the army units stationed locally in the tasks of building up the army and getting prepared against war.

it called on the army units to educate the commanders and fighters and help them foster the idea firmly that the people's army cherishes the people, learns from them and serves them.

during the spring festival holidays, the circular said, all localities should make army comfort arrangements and

calls should be paid to army units stationed locally, to families of martyrs and armymen and disabled armymen. meetings should be arranged to listen to their opinions so as to improve the work of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to armymen's families in the locality.

the circular added that leading army organs at the regimental and higher levels should call on local party and government organizations and local people and hold fraternal army-civilian get-togethers. they should examine how the army units have implemented policy and observed discipline, and revise their pacts of supporting the government and cherishing the people.

the circular called on armymen and people throughout the country to heighten their vigilance and be prepared against war. the people's liberation army and militia should enhance preparedness against war, train strictly and set strict demand on themselves and be ready at all times to eliminate enemy invaders. we must liberate taiwan province, an inalienable part of china's sacred territory, the circular said in conclusion.

YOUNG CADRES

Young Cadres Trained from Among Taching Oilfield Workers

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 22, 1976)

a great number of young people have been promoted to leading posts at the taching oilfield, the biggest in china, since the great proletarian cultural revolution. devoting themselves to their tasks with full vigour and maintaining the distinctive character of the working people, they have won praise from the workers and cadres of the oilfield.

in line with chairman mao's teaching "it is necessary to educate many cadres from among the workers" and under the principle of the three-in-one combination of the old, middle-aged and young, the oilfield party committee has trained more than 7,000 worker-cadres selected from the labour force. of these over 60 per cent are young people who occupy posts such as deputy secretaries of the oilfield party committee, directors and deputy directors of the departments and chiefs of sections.

they seriously study marxist-leninist theories, implement chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line,

retain the fine quality of the working people, take part in productive labour and modestly learn from the masses.

after the "iron man" wang chin-hsi expired, his 1205 drilling team was passed over to young worker kao chin-ying. he emulates wang chin-hsi's revolutionary spirit, takes the lead in studying chairman mao's works and applies chairman mao's teachings in "on practice" and "on contradiction" to analyse and solve problems arising in revolution and production. he works alongside the workers all year round and often chooses to do the most arduous tasks. he often says to his fellow workers: "although the petroleum industry is developing well in our country, we, oil workers, should continue to carry forward the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle". he led his team in going all out to drill new oil wells under difficult conditions. the oilfield party committee awarded him the title of "good team leader", and the workers say of him: "we see in him the revolutionary spirit inherited from the older generation."

a women's extracting team leader, hsu shu-ying, was a peasant girl who left her village to take part in the oilfield construction in 1966. she has done various jobs, from extracting oil and repairing machines to managing an oil well. she overcame the handicap of little schooling and has read "the manifesto of the communist party", "anti-duhring", "the state and revolution" and other works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin as well as four volumes of "the selected works of mao tsetung". the more than 100 members of the women's extracting team have in the past five years managed 39 oil and water wells dotted on a grassland 20 square kilometres. their crude oil production is more than four times the total for 42 years in old china. hsu shu-ying was awarded the title "iron girl" by the oilfield party committee.

in the interest of the revolution, many veteran cadres go out of their way to help young people achieve political progress. chang yun-chung, party committee secretary of the oil drilling headquarters, three years ago was a young worker under deputy secretary of the headquarters chia chao-li. but chia now supports and helps chang and learns from him. they are united and worked well together.

party organizations at all levels help young cadres to study marxist-leninist theories, organize them to exchange experience in their work through study classes and reports and set them major tasks to raise their level in practice. not long ago, the party committee sent five young people to direct a complex project involving much hard work. the five relied on the masses and contributed solid ideas for completing the work which they did in good time after overcoming a host of difficulties.

GRAIN PURCHASE PLAN

China Overfulfills 1975 National Grain Purchase Plan

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 22, 1976)

china's 1975 national targets for agricultural tax in kind and purchase of surplus grain was overfulfilled by january 5 this year as rural cadres and commune peasants zealously delivered tax grain and sold surplus grain to the state to support socialist construction after reaping an all-round good harvest.

the grain in store was eight percent over the corresponding period in the previous year and quality was very good.

liaoning province, known for its fairly concentrated industry, deepened its learn-from-tachai movement last year, brought in an all-round rich harvest and became self-sufficient in grain supply. after fulfilling the province's quotas for delivering tax in kind and selling surplus grain, many production teams continued to sell surplus grain to the state. by january 5 this year the province's grain already stored was 22 percent over the same period in the preceding year.

heilungkiang and kirin provinces overfulfilled the 1975 agricultural tax and state purchase quotas in the first 20 days of december last year. by january 5 this year, the grain stored increased by 18 and 16 percent respectively compared with the same period of the previous year.

the three northern provinces of hopei, shantung and honan which had made an important contribution to changing the situation in which grain has to be transported north from the south, achieved noteworthy results in fulfilling the 1975 target for delivering tax and selling surplus grain to the state. shantung province sold the state 20 percent more surplus grain than in 1974.

notable increases in the sale of grain were also reported in northwest china, a traditionally disaster-ridden and low-yield area, thanks to the new advances made by the local people in learning from tachai and the increased production in 1975.

most of the provinces and autonomous regions in east, central-south and southwest china delivered more grain than in the previous year.

china gathered its 14th consecutive good harvest last year as the commune cadres and members further heightened their awareness of the need to continue the revolution and their enthusiasm for building socialism by hard work. taking class struggle as the key link, they conscientiously studied the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, deepened the learn-from-tachai movement, repudiated the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of liu shao-chi and lin piao and criticized capitalist tendencies. having the state's interests and their own duty to aid socialist construction very much at heart, and to make a new contribution to the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, they launched a big drive to deliver tax grain and sell surplus grain to the state after keeping enough for food, seed, animal feed and collective reserve.

party committees at all levels strictly followed chairman mao's teachings: "we must take account of the interests of the state, the collective and the individual" and "store grain everywhere." while ensuring the fulfilment of the state targets for tax grain deliveries and purchases, they made sure that the local collective grain reserves were augmented and the commune members' living standards improved. communes and brigades in most areas increased their stocks of animal feed, a favourable material condition for expanding animal husbandry centred on pig raising.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

High-Yielding Chinese Province Sets New Records in Agricultural Production

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Jan. 23, 1976)

chekiang province bordering the east china sea, has in the past five years reaped an average annual yield of over 7.5 tons of grain per hectare. total grain output and agricultural output value in this period were 17 and 68.5 percent more than in the previous five years.

lying to the south of the yangtze river, the province is one of china's major grain and industrial crops producers. land reform and agricultural collectivization carried out after liberation enabled this grain-deficient province to achieve self-sufficiency by the mid 50's, and it is now producing a surplus.

explaining how this came about, a leading member in charge of agriculture in this province said: "we followed chairman mao's principle for developing the national economy -- 'take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor' and other instructions on agricultural development. to do this we mobilized the whole party and people throughout the province, relied on the strength of the people's communes, deepened the mass movement to learn from tachai, constantly improved the natural conditions, carried out farm mechanization and scientific farming."

since 1971, people in their several millions have turned out every winter and spring to work on farmland improvement and water conservation projects. the manpower rallied and the amount of earth and stone work done in this province between 1971 and 1975 was 2.5 times that of the previous five years. the h.p. capacity of the province's pumping equipment was increased 30 percent. the total reservoir capacity covers irrigation for 80 percent of the cultivated land and enables 60 percent of the province's paddy fields give stable high yields despite drought and excessive rain.

situated in a hilly region in the west of chekiang province, chuhsien county has a long history of droughts. before liberation, average per-hectare grain yield in the county was less than 1.5 tons. in the past five years, as well as expanding old reservoirs, the county has built 52 new ones, each with a storage capacity of over 10,000 cubic metres. the largest has a capacity of 128 million cubic metres to protect the stable high yields of 15,000 hectares of surrounding fields against droughts and excess rainfall. barren hill slopes have been terraced and dry land turned into paddy fields. all this has helped to bring the county's total grain output to a level 24 percent higher than in the previous five years.

the hangchow-chiahsing-huchow plain in the north of the province is one of the major grain producing centres in china. following the example of tachai, the commune cadres and peasants continued to work hard over the years to improve farming conditions, increasing the harvests annually. the chungan production brigade in tunghsiang county is a case in point. its per-hectare grain yield in 1970 was already up to the 9 ton level. however, the brigade's cadres and peasants did not rest on their laurels but redoubled their efforts to build more farmland improvement projects.

secretary of the brigade party branch, chu jung-chun, said: "in order to support the country's socialist construction, we must work hard to create still better conditions to win a higher output." braving biting cold for four winter-spring periods, the cadres and peasants of the brigade merged more than one thousand small plots into two large tracts of paddy fields totalling 60 hectares which can be efficiently irrigated and worked by machines. moreover, they deep-ploughed the fields, applied more fertilizer and tended the crops with great care. all this helped the brigade to harvest 15 tons of grain per hectare in 1975.

in the past five years, all people's communes on the hangchow-chiahsing-huchow plain consolidated the tiny plots left over by the small peasant economy of the past into large tracts. average per-hectare grain yield surpassed 7.5 tons every year. the amount of marketable grain sold to the state topped the total grain output on the plain in the early post-liberation years.

the rural communes in the province, with strong support from the industrial departments, are making further efforts to step up farm mechanization. the total h.p. of farm machinery in this province in 1975 doubled the figure for 1970. the number of big and medium-sized tractors increased nearly fourfold, hand tractors ninefold and tractor-ploughed acreage threefold. the processing of various crops and sideline products has been mechanized or semi-mechanized.

rapid progress has also been made in rural electrification. in the past five years, 1,950 small hydro-electric power stations were put up to bring the aggregate generating capacity of the province's small hydro-electric stations in 1975 to three times that in 1970.

the improvement of irrigation facilities has brought changes to the farming methods. most of the communes have introduced a three-cropping system (rice-rice-wheat) where once they planted a single crop of rice or two crops of rice a year.

an extensive network of agricultural scientific research establishments has been formed in the province. scientific research institutes are now found at the provincial, prefectural and county levels, rural communes

and brigades have their own mass research groups. more than 400,000 peasants have participated in fine seed strains breeding, pest control, soil improvement, crop cultivation, treatment of animal diseases, use of farm machines and weather forecasting. remarkable results have been achieved.

in accordance with chairman mao's principle "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development", chekiang province also pays attention to developing industrial crops and other native products. this province ranks first in the country in total output of tea, jute, bamboo, silkworm cocoons and marine products. total output of silkworm cocoons and marine products in the 1971-75 period were 43 and 34 percent higher than that in the previous five years, and that of tea was 70 percent higher. income from the province's diversified economy accounts for half of the total agricultural income.

SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENTS

Scientific Experiments Popular in East China Province

(NCNA-English Nanking, Jan. 23, 1976)

scientific experiments, now popular among the masses in the urban and rural areas of kiangsu province, east china, have drawn into activity over a million workers and peasants.

technical innovation groups, formed in factories and rural communes to solve the questions in production, have scored promising results.

following chairman mao's teaching "the fundamental way out for agriculture lies in mechanization", hundreds of agro-technicians have been trained in short-term courses in the huangchien people's commune in the past two years. making use of available material they have made or renovated some 5,000 pieces of farm machinery. this commune has now mechanized or semi-mechanized threshing, grain processing, ploughing, sowing and cultivation of cotton.

cooperating in experiments, eighteen enterprises and research institutes in hsuchou succeeded in substituting hydraulic supports for timber.props in the mines there.

the kuangming carbon factory in lienyunkang city is a small workshop run by a neighbourhood. having freed

their minds of the idea that science was a mystery, the workers did a large number of experiments and analysed thousands of collected data, finally finding a process for producing a new kind of erosion proof, durable furnace lining suitable for medium and small furnaces.

educated youth also play an important role in scientific research work. in kiangsu rural areas, they achieved conspicuous success in 50 subjects including the cultivation of crops, insect pest prevention, the breeding of good seed strains, soil improvement, weather forecasting and farm machinery renovation. three educated youth in hanchiang county designed a digital remote-control instrument for testing the temperature of grain, greatly facilitating grain storage work.

several young workers in chitung county undertook the task of changing the backward installations at the lussu lock to automatic ones. after several months of hard work and experimentation they succeeded in producing a photo-electric programmed control to fully automate the opening and closing of the sluice gates and the levelling of the water in the lock.

SANITATION

Tungssuyi Brigade -- A Model Sanitary Village

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Jan. 22, 1976)

the 480 families living in the tungssuyi production brigade, a village, have brought down the incidence of chronic diseases to less than two percent from almost 14 percent a decade ago. this is a result of the on-going health work that has turned a disease-ridden population into a model sanitary village in the taihang mountain in north china's arid shansi province.

contagious diseases like epidemic meningitis, measles, diphtheria, whooping cough, infantile paralysis and typhoid fever have been wiped out among the 2,000 inhabitants who live in spotlessly clean houses on the mountain slope. paved streets are lined by poplar, and two small artificial lakes south of the village are filled with blooming lotus and fish in summer. they become skating rinks in winter. in the middle of the village is a public playing field with a bathhouse, a barber shop, a kindergarten and a cooperative medical station around it. the village is surrounded by orchards.

the communist party led the people after liberation in mass patriotic health campaigns in fighting against superstition and unhygienic habits.

they cleared away heaps of garbage and eliminated flies and mosquitoes. recently, in the learn-from-tachai movement, the commune members turned stagnant ponds into two small lakes and pebble-strewn marshy land into paddy fields and planted one hundred thousand fruit trees on the barren mountain slopes.

wells are now covered with lids and protected by sheds. each has a bucket for drawing water. all the latrines were rebuilt to conform to sanitary standards. thirty pits have been built for treating refuse to stop the breeding of germs and insects.

the brigade cooperative medical service now has five barefoot doctors and 23 health workers. the peasants help them with disease prevention campaigns. they cultivate and collect enough medicinal herbs to provide a surplus for sale to the state. the cooperative medical station keeps medical records of the brigade members and gives them regular health check-ups. knowledge of hygiene is spread and the symptoms of some common infectious diseases and how to prevent them are explained. pupils are taught hygiene at school. a decade ago, quite a number of people were often absent from work because of illness. but since 1970 upwards of 95 percent of the brigade's work force has turned up regularly. per hectare yield is now above 7.5 tons, five times the figure in early post-liberation days.

SOLAR ENERGY

Solar Energy Utilized in Lhasa City

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Jan. 23, 1976)

solar energy is now being used in the service of the people in the city of lhasa in the tibet autonomous region.

water heated by solar energy is used in the public bath in the courtyard of the people's liberation army headquarters, tibet military area command. equipped with a 280 square-metre glass case for heating the water, the solar energy system serves 300 people per day in summer and 100 in the cold winter. this represents a daily saving of 2.5 tons of coal and much manpower. public baths of this kind have been built in more than ten units in the lhasa area, and the use of solar energy stoves and ovens for heating and cooking is spreading.

with annual sunshine averaging some 3,000 hours, low density and humidity, and little dust in the atmosphere, tibet enjoys better year round solar radiation than other parts of the country and has therefore better prospects for developing solar energy utilization.

tibet began using solar energy in 1966. the scientific technical personnel of the tibet industrial architectural institute first succeeded after repeated experimentation in trial manufacturing solar energy installations for small bathrooms. later on, they introduced the use of such solar energy equipment in machine repair factories, service companies and other units while making further improvement.

a case-like solar energy oven with slanting surface is now being distributed for use in the farming and pastoral areas by the tibet autonomous regional revolutionary committee.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND BANGLADESH

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Meets Charge d'Affaires A.I. of Bangladesh Embassy in China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 23, 1976)

han nien-lung, chinese vice-foreign minister, today met with mohammad mohsin, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the people's republic of bangladesh in the people's republic of china.

mohammad mohsin arrived here on january 21.

CHINA AND BURUNDI

New Burundi Ambassador to China Presents Credentials to NPC Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 22, 1976)

simon sabimbona, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of burundi to the people's republic of china, presented his credentials to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, here this afternoon.

present on the occasion were ho ying, vice-foreign minister, and chu chuan-hsien, director of the protocol department, and lo hsu, deputy director of the african affairs department, of the foreign ministry.

also present was mukuri jean-baptiste, counsellor of the burundi embassy here.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech and Madame Sihanouk Fetes Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 22, 1976)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of democratic cambodia, and madame sihanouk gave a banquet in phnompenh on monday evening in honour of chinese ambassador to cambodia sun hao, the radio of democratic cambodia reported.

present on the occasion was hu nim, minister of information and propaganda of democratic cambodia.

other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy were also present.

the banquet was permeated with a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship.

Peking-Phnom Penh Direct Air Service to Open

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 22, 1976)

peking-phnom penh air service is officially inaugurated tomorrow. this direct airline of the general administration of civil aviation of china (caac) is an outcome of the common efforts of and friendly cooperation between the governments of china and cambodia.

as a bridge of friendship linking up the capital of china and the capital of the heroic democratic cambodia, the airline is sure to make positive contributions in strengthening the fraternal friendship and militant unity of the chinese and cambodian people and in promoting the political, economic and cultural exchanges between the two countries.

there will be a flight to and fro between peking and phnom penh on friday every other week starting tomorrow.

Peking Reception Marks Official Inauguration
of Peking-Phnom Penh Airline

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 23, 1976)

the general administration of civil aviation of china (caac) gave a reception here this evening to mark the official inauguration of the peking-phnom penh airline.

among the guests at the reception were ngo pin, charge d'affaires ad interim of the democratic cambodian embassy here; nguyen trong vinh, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china; yong saysana, charge d'affaires ad interim of the lao embassy here, and his wife; nguyen thanh cong, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam here, and his wife; cambodian students in peking, and representatives of foreign aviation companies stationed in peking and their wives.

present were shen tu and chu hui-fen, deputy director-general and deputy political commissar of the caac; chiu li-hsing, deputy department director of the foreign ministry; and hsing yung-ning, kung hsiao and shih huang, leading members of chinese departments.

shen tu and ngo pin proposed toasts at the reception which was alive with warm expressions of friendship. they pointed out: the successful opening of the peking-phnom penh airline was due to the joint efforts of china and democratic cambodia and was a new common victory of the people of the two countries. they expressed the belief that this airline would surely make positive contributions in promoting the friendly exchanges between the people of the two countries and in further strengthening the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the two peoples.

CHINA AND GREECE

Greek Marxist-Leninists Mourn Over Comrade
Chou En-lai's Death

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 22, 1976)

the central committee of the organization of greek marxist-leninists mourned with deep grief over the passing away of comrade chou en-lai in a letter to chairman mao tsetung on january 10. the letter reads:

the greek marxist-leninist revolutionary communists and the entire greek people learned with deep grief the news of the passing away of comrade chou en-lai,

a great proletarian revolutionary of the chinese people, a pre-eminent, long-tested leader of the communist party of china and an outstanding statesman of the people's republic of china.

with selfless and boundless loyalty, comrade chou en-lai dedicated all his energies to the cause of the triumph of the chinese and world revolution. he made immeasurable contributions to the victory of the struggle waged by the glorious communist party of china and the great chinese people and to the victory of the marxist-leninist international communist movement.

comrade chou en-lai, infinitely loyal to chairman mao tsetung, fought unswervingly and untiringly for, and contributed decisively to, the cause of the chinese people's liberation, the victory of the new democratic revolution and the founding of socialist china. in all phases of the chinese revolution, comrade chou en-lai waged a heroic and selfless struggle for the implementation of chairman mao tsetung's proletarian revolutionary line and for the triumph over imperialism, social-imperialism and modern revisionism.

the passing away of comrade chou en-lai is an enormous loss to the chinese people, the communist party of china, the marxist-leninist international communist movement and all the revolutionary people.

the greek marxist-leninists wish to express deep and comradely grief and sympathy to the communist party of china and the chinese people. we, too, are firmly convinced that the great chinese people will turn their sorrow over this gigantic loss into strength and will, under the leadership of the communist party of china headed by chairman mao tsetung, seize greater victories with immense and inexhaustible strength along the tortuous yet glorious road of building socialism.

eternal glory to comrade chou en-lai, a great proletarian revolutionary and a communist leader of the communist party of china and the chinese people.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Delegation of Japan-China Economy and Trade Association Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 22, 1976)

the delegation of the japan-china association on economy and trade led by yoshihiro inayama left here for home by air today.

it was seen off at the airport by wang yao-ting and li chuan, chairman and vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and leading members of chinese departments.

present was japanese ambassador to china heishiro ogawa.

Aichi Prefecture Youth Wing Delegation for Japan-China Friendship Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 23, 1976)

the aichi prefecture youth wing delegation for japan-china friendship led by koji ito, with mitsuo isobe as its deputy leader, left peking for home by air this morning.

wang hsiao-yi, deputy secretary-general of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, met leading members of the delegation in peking.

during their stay in peking, the japanese friends visited factories, hospitals, the national agricultural exhibition centre and the museum of chinese history and toured places of historical interest.

Liao Cheng-chih and Hao Chung-shih Meet Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 23, 1976)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, and hao chung-shih, acting president of the chinese society of agronomy, this morning met and had friendly conversations with the friendship visiting group of worker and peasant activists of the japan-china agricultural and peasants exchange association on separate occasions. the visiting group is led by yoshio moriya, with niro hiyama as deputy leader.

among those present on the occasions were leading members of departments concerned, including sun ping-hua and ma ling.

the visiting group will soon leave peking to visit other places before returning home.

CHINA AND KOREA

Chinese Minister Meets Korean Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 22, 1976)

chien cheng-ying, chinese minister of water conservancy and power, this evening met with the korean delegation to the meeting of the council of the sino-korean yalu river hydro-electric power corporation. the delegation is led by li chung song, chairman of the korean side to the council and vice-minister of power of the democratic people's republic of korea.

the meeting proceeded in a warm atmosphere of friendship. later, minister chien cheng-ying gave a banquet for the korean comrades.

present at the meeting and the banquet were tu hsing-yuan and chang pin, chinese vice-ministers of water conservancy and power, and leading members of chinese departments.

present were also minister-counsellor li jae pil and other diplomatic officials of the korean embassy here.

MALAYSIA

Malaysian Paper Condemns Intensified Soviet Expansion in Europe

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 22, 1976)

the soviet social-imperialists are making use of the european security conference to serve their purpose of expansion in europe, points out the malaysian paper "sin chew jit poh" in a signed article on january 18-19, according to a kuala lumpur report.

the article says that the most striking phenomenon in europe after the european security conference is that tension, far from being relaxed, has further aggravated. "the soviet union and the warsaw treaty clique are carrying out arms expansion and reinforcing their troops stationed in europe in an unprecedented tempo."

the national income of the soviet union is only 66 per cent of that of the united states, but its military expenditure is 20 per cent more than that of the latter. three-fourths of the soviet forces were deployed in europe. but since 1972, the number of troops in the continent has been increased by 5 to 10 per cent every year. this shows that moscow's global strategy, viewed from its military deployment in europe, is on the offensive, the article states.

referring to the central european disarmament conference, the article says that the talks have lasted more than two years without any success because the soviet union has been attempting to maintain its military superiority in central europe. the european security conference was no help for the disarmament talks in that part of the world. "the soviet side is actually trying to cover up its arms expansion with the disarmament talks," the article adds.

the article says that the soviet union carrys out subversion and infiltration in southern europe and the balkan peninsula through military and political methods.

therefore, the article says, "the documents of the european security conference have produced no positive results, but have been utilized by the soviet union to attain its purpose of expansion."

CHINA AND MEXICO

Chinese Table Tennis Association Representative Leaves Mexico

(NCNA-English Mexico City, Jan. 21, 1976)

hsu yin-sheng, representative of the chinese table tennis association, and his party left here for home today after attending the preparatory meeting of the third asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament.

CHINA AND NETHERLANDS

Secretary of League of Dutch Marxist-Leninists Mourns Death of Comrade Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 22, 1976)

c. bischot, secretary of the league of dutch marxist-leninists sent a message on january 9 to chairman mao tsetung and the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing deep condolences on the death of comrade chou en-lai. the message reads:

it is with deeply felt grief that we learned the death of comrade chou en-lai.

in so short a time after the death of comrade kang sheng this is a new heavy blow for the chinese people, all friends of china and all revolutionaries of the world.

as dutch marxist-leninists, we too owe much to comrade chou en-lai who was an unforgettable revolutionary and outstanding communist, sworn enemy of imperialism, revisionism and social-imperialism.

together with you and the chinese people we will transform our grief into strength and fight for new victories in the struggle against capitalism and imperialism.

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

Chinese Arts and Crafts Exhibition Opens in New Zealand

(NCNA-English / Peking, Jan. 22, 1976)

an exhibition of chinese arts and crafts opened in christchurch, new zealand on january 19, according to a wellington report.

new zealand minister of state sir keith holyoake attended the opening ceremony. he first extended congratulations of prime minister r. d. muldoon and deputy prime minister b. e. talboys and wished a success to the exhibition. then minister keith holyoake and chinese ambassador pei chien-chang addressed the ceremony respectively. they both expressed the hope that the exhibition would contribute to the promotion of cultural exchanges and mutual understanding between the peoples of new zealand and china.

among the more than 300 present at the ceremony were mayor of christchurch h. g. hay, president of the christchurch branch of the new zealand-china society g. mcarthur and artists and personages from various circles of new zealand.

the chinese exhibition is being held in accordance with a cultural exchange programme between the two countries.

CHINA AND PERU

Peruvian Communist Party Mourns Death of Comrade Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 22, 1976)

the central committee of the peruvian communist party has sent a letter to chairman mao tsetung and the central committee of the chinese communist party, extending profound condolences on the death of comrade chou en-lai.

the letter, dated january 14, says, "comrade chou en-lai, as a communist fighter and a leader of the proletariat over the past half centuary, devoted his whole life to marxism, the working class, the chinese revolution and the revolution of the world." "together with comrade mao tsetung, he fought with firmness and sagacity in the defence of marxism and the chinese revolution and against modern revisionism of khrushchov and brezhnev". he was "a great marxist-leninist".

it says that just like the communist party and people of china, the communist parties and communists of the world today have suffered an irreparable loss. they will extract force from this unfortunate event and inscribe the name of comrade chou en-lai in their hearts, the letter concludes.

CHINA AND POLAND

Polish Government Trade Delegation Head Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 23, 1976)

stanislaw dlugosz, head of the polish government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade and maritime economy, wound up his visit to china and left here for home by air today.

he was seen off at the airport by chen chieh, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, and bogumil rychlowski, polish ambassador to china.

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Member of Secretariat of Central Committee of Communist Party of Sri Lanka (M-L) Mourns Death of Comrade Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 22, 1976)

d.n. nadunge, member of the secretariat of the central committee of the communist party of sri lanka (m-l), sent a letter on january 10 to the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing deepest condolences on the death of comrade chou en-lai. the letter reads:

the central committee and all members of the communist party of sri lanka (m-l) are profoundly grieved at the passing away of comrade chou en-lai, vice-chairman of the communist party of china central committee, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china and chairman of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference.

comrade chou en-lai was a great proletarian revolutionary of the chinese people, an outstanding leader of the chinese communist party and the state and one of the outstanding marxist-leninist leaders of our era.

comrade chou en-lai fought heroically and with utter devotion for the implementation of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and for the victory of the cause of the chinese people's liberation, for the victory of socialist revolution and construction and the struggle to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, for the victory of the cause of uniting and strengthening the international revolutionary forces, for the victory of the struggle against imperialism, social-imperialism and modern revisionism and for the cause of communism.

the death of comrade chou en-lai is an immense loss to the communist party of china, the chinese people's army and the chinese people, to the cause of china's socialist revolution and construction, to the international cause of opposing imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism, and to the cause of the international communist movement.

comrade chou en-lai selflessly dedicated all his energies throughout his life to the cause of communism; it was a life of persevering in continuing the revolution.

we will learn from his proletarian revolutionary spirit and his noble revolutionary qualities.

the central committee of the communist party of sri lanka (m-l) conveys its deepest condolences to the central committee of the communist party of china and to his bereaved wife comrade teng ying-chao. the communist party of sri lanka (m-l) dips its red banner in homage to the memory of the immortal comrade chou en-lai.

CHINA AND SURINAM

Chairman of Central Committee of Communist Party of Surinam Mourns Death of Comrade Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 22, 1976)

h.j. keerveld, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of surinam, sent a letter on january 10 to chairman mao tsetung, extending profound condolences on the passing of comrade chou en-lai. the letter reads:

with deep grief we learned that comrade premier chou en-lai died of illness in peking on january 8th. the communist party of surinam wishes to express to you her profound condolences and sympathy to the people, party and army of the people's republic of china. history can never neglect premier chou en-lai's significant contribution to the chinese revolution and the struggle of suppressed people against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism.

we are sure you will turn grief into strength for the further struggle.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Communist Party of Switzerland (M-L) Mourns Death of Comrade Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 22, 1976)

the central committee of the communist party of switzerland (m-l) sent a message on january 10 to the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing sincerest condolences on the death of comrade chou en-lai. the message reads:

the announcement of the death of comrade chou en-lai grieved us very profoundly. his demise is a great loss to the communist party of china and to the chinese people, a great loss to all communists and all the peoples of the world.

comrade chou en-lai was an excellent member of the communist party of china, and that of the central committee and the political bureau of the communist party of china, an outstanding leader of the party and the state and a great fighter and great proletarian revolutionary.

comrade chou en-lai dedicated his whole life and all his energies to the revolution. under the leadership

of comrade mao tsetung, he made immortal contributions to the chinese revolution, to the building of socialism, to the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and to the struggle against imperialism, social-imperialism and modern revisionism.

comrade chou en-lai has set up for us a great example with his firm will to the revolutionary cause and indomitable spirit in struggle. as a true marxist-leninist, an unswerving communist fighter, comrade chou en-lai made great contributions to the building and development of the communist party of china, to the defence and development of the international communist movement. comrade chou en-lai's revolutionary image will remain forever in our memory. we will always be educated by his loyalty and devotion to the cause of communism.

on behalf of our party, we convey to you, dear comrade mao tsetung, dear comrades of the central committee of the chinese communist party, dear comrades of the chinese communist party and dear chinese people, our sincerest condolences.

FOREIGN DIPLOMATS

Foreign Diplomats See Chinese Color Feature
Film "Breaking with Old Ideas"

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 23, 1976)

the ministry of foreign affairs of the people's republic of china gave a film reception here this evening for heads and members of diplomatic missions in china. "breaking with old ideas", a newly-produced coloured feature film, was shown.

the chinese film presents an acute struggle waged by the proletariat against the bourgeoisie in the field of education through the growth and development of a communist new-type university.

the foreign diplomats were accompanied at the film show by chinese vice-foreign ministers han nien-lung, wang hai-jung, ma wen-po, ho ying and yu chan.

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* NATIONAL *
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PATRIOTISM

A Tentative Discussion of Tsou Jung's Anti-Confucian Patriotism

- after reading the Revolutionary Army

by

Ying T'ao (迎 涛) of Szechwan University

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, January 22, 1976)

The great leader Chairman Mao pointed out: "In old China, any talk of reform is an offense punishable by beheading or imprisonment. In those times, however, there were some people devoted to reform. They were undaunted, and under all kinds of difficult conditions, they published books and newspapers, educated and organized the people, and carried out dauntless struggle." Tsou Jung was a bourgeois revolutionary who was bent on reforming old China and showed no fear for beheading or imprisonment.

Tsou Jung (1885-1905) was a native of Pa county, Szechwan. For the sake of overthrowing the reactionary rule of imperialism and its lackey--the Manchu government, he proffered his short but brilliant life. At the age of 18 or 19, he wrote the Revolutionary Army to give a concentrated reflection to his thought. Politically, the Revolutionary Army advocated the promotion of revolutionary armed forces, the eradication of absolute monarchy, and independence and sovereign power for China. Ideologically, it violently criticized the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and the rational approach adopted in Sung and Ming in the study of the classics, and warmly eulogized the principle of revolution. The Revolutionary Army put forward the most radical bourgoeis revolutionary program at that time, and was a highly militant anti-Manchu and anti-imperialist manifesto teeming with life. Chang T'ai-yen wrote the preface to the Revolutionary Army and praised it as "the herald of the righteous force." Lu Hsün pointed out, "Speaking of

influence, the other lengthy discourses are probably not as effective as the simple and straightforward Revolutionary Army written by Tsou Jung, the foot-soldier marching in front of the horse in the revolutionary army." All of them highly evaluated the Revolutionary Army. It is still of some significance for us to read once again the Revolutionary Army and study the thought of Tsou Jung today.

I

Tsou Jung lived in a period in which China had sunk to become a semi-colonial, semi-feudal society. At that time the class struggle and two-line struggle between aggression and anti-aggression, conservatism and reform, the royalists and the revolutionaries were most acute. The counter-revolutionary and revolutionary forces were also violently locked in a test of strength. There was a deep social origin for Tsou Jung to become an anti-Confucian patriot and man of purpose in revolution.

In the last years of the 19th century, the battle cries of the Chinese people against the dismemberment of China by imperialism were also reverberated among the mountains and rivers of Szechwan. This young man Tsou Jung was thus aroused into paying attention to state affairs and calling for revolution. He glanced through the new books and newspapers of that time, talked at length about state affairs, and strongly criticized the decadent thought of Confucianism that stubbornly upheld the old things and the stereotyped civil examination system. The Poetry for Child Prodigy which publicized that "one who excels in scholarship should apply himself to be an officer" taught: "One should study diligently when he is young because writing can establish a career, and all those donning crimson and purple robes at court are men of learning." Tsou Jung ran counter to what it preached and changed it to read: "One should not study diligently when he is young, because writing can mislead people, and all corrupt officials are men of learning." ("Investigation Data of the Department of History and Geography of the Chungking Teacher Training College") How pungent his sarcasm was and how satisyfing his writing. When Tsou Jung studied at the Chungking College of Classics, he "talked wildly, denounced Yao and Shun, despised Duke of Chou and Confucius, and stopped at nothing" (Chang T'ai-yen's "Epitaph to the Great General Tsou"), and "made verbal attacks to inflict irreparable damages on the theories of Ch'eng, Chu and the Ch'ing Confucianists." (Feng Tzu-yu's Anecdotes of the Revolution: Revolutionary Army by Tsou Jung) He thus laid down the ideological foundation for his subsequent profound criticism of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius in the Revolutionary Army.

Early in the 20th century, the vigorous rise of the bourgeois democratic revolutionary movement in China and the overthrow of the Manchu government, the lackey of imperialism, become the irresistible trend of historical development. After spending sixteen years in Szechwan, Tsou Jung "went down the Yangtze River to Shanghai in 1901, and went abroad in 1902" to study in Japan where he joined the democratic revolution led by Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

At that time, K'ang Yu-wei and his gang of royalists wildly stood for the worship of Confucius and the defense of the emperor. They "acted as a cat's paw and opposed the revolution and the republic even more fiercely than

the Ch'ing court." (Selected Works of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Part I, p. 173) The revolutionaries had to wage a resolute struggle against the reformists on the ideological front before they could sweep away the obstacles to the development of the revolution. In this struggle, Tsou Jung fought with boundless enthusiasm on the forefront as "the foot soldier marching in front of the horse in the revolutionary army."

In 1903, Tsou Jung returned to Shanghai from Japan, and wrote for Chang T'ai-yen the last part of his article "Refuting the 'Refutation of Revolution'." He strongly denounced the reformists as "people dreading to hear of revolution," and pointed out that their publicity of "constitutionality" was nothing but an attempt to lure the 400 million compatriots into relying on the Ch'ing Dynasty and watching its every expression. In May the same year, the Revolutionary Army was published in Shanghai. With the "sound of a thunderclap" Tsou Jung violently attacked the trend of thought to honor Confucianism and defend the emperor.

He criticized the doctrine of the Mean and stressed revolutionary struggle.

The doctrine of the Mean denies the objective existence of contradictions, obliterates class struggle, opposes revolution, and has at all times been taken by reactionaries of all ages as an ideological weapon to arrest revolution and uphold reactionary rule. At that time, K'ang Yu-wei cast forth his Annotations to the Doctrine of the Mean to publicize royalism and advocate capitulation so as to uphold the tottering reactionary rule of the Ch'ing Dynasty.

Tsou Jung stood forth to deal the doctrine of the Mean a strong blow in the head. He pointed out that all things were different in "goodness and want of goodness, in beauty and want of beauty." (See Chapter I: Introduction in Revolutionary Army. The source will not be given in passages quoted from the Revolutionary Army below.) What he referred to here as "goodness" and "want of goodness," "beauty" and "want of beauty," stood for the difference and the contradiction. Whenever there was contradiction, there would be struggle. The outcome of struggle would surely be "the preservation of what is good and the abolition of what is not good; the preservation of what is beautiful and the abolition of what is not beautiful." He held that this kind of struggle was revolution. Seeing that the theory of compromise and conciliation was publicized by the doctrine of the Mean, Tsou Jung pointed out in the Revolutionary Army: "In world affairs, it is either rise or fall, progression or regression, independence or suicide, and there is no way to preserve indecision or neutrality in the world." He held that revolution was the universal principle of the world. Swinging his arms, he cried: "Revolution! Revolution! With it one will live and without it one will die. There should be no regression, no neutrality and no indecision." Tsou Jung perceived in the grave national crisis that there absolutely could be no reconciliation in the struggle between the Chinese people and the Manchu rulers. It would either be the overthrow of the Manchu government by the revolution or the strangulation of the revolution by the Manchu government. There was fundamentally no third road to take.

Although it was not possible for Tsou Jung to use dialectical materialism and historical materialism to scientifically recognize the laws governing the movement of opposites and class struggle, yet he had to a certain extent perceived the existence of contradictions in things, recognized the necessity of revolution, and used struggle as the theoretical basis for publicizing the old democratic revolution. This was something rare and commendable at that time.

He criticized the preaching of "benevolent government" and publicized and extolled violent revolution.

The rulers of the Ch'ing Dynasty and their accomplices made every effort to peddle Confucius' teaching of "benevolent government" and to embellish their reactionary rule as "the most benevolent government of all ages" in a conspiracy to boycott the revolution.

Tsou Jung sternly refuted this fallacy. He revealed that the peasants at that time were oppressed and exploited by the landlords and influential gentry, and were also robbed by hook or by crook by the corrupt officials. "They had to pay an ounce of taxation with five or six ounces, and had no alternative but to sell their wives and children." If such ruthless oppression and exploitation could be embellished as light taxation and levies and imperial benevolence, "I do not know what light taxation and levies mean." He outrightly pointed out that if this were called "imperial benevolence," it was precisely "to describe killing as rescue." Tsou Jung also used iron-clad facts to bare the reactionary essence of "benevolent government" and to mercilessly reveal the "benevolent government" advocated by the Manchu rulers, K'ang Yu-wei and their ilk. He severely denounced the Manchu emperors saying that they were fundamentally not any "holy sovereigns who gave up their lives to save the people," but were persecutors of the people like flood and wild beasts. They had never practiced "benevolent government" toward the people, and what they practiced was only the policy of massacre." They want to kill people from beginning to end, will not be satisfied without killing all between heaven and hell, and will not call off killing without gaining such satisfaction." He thus completely and thoroughly ripped off the mask of "phoney benevolence and justice for the disguise of" the Manchu rulers.

In the Revolutionary Army Tsou Jung also called on the people not to give any credence to the deceitful talks about benevolence, justice and virtue, but be ready "to part with your heads and crack your skulls" and "to gallop through hails of bullets against the public enemy or the Aisin Gioro family." He was of the view that "countless heads and blood will create material for the future of new China." (Selected Essays of the Decade Before the 1911 Revolution, Vol. I, Part II) This also meant that only by practicing violent revolution, parting with our heads and shedding our blood could we overthrow the absolute rule of the Ch'ing Dynasty and seize political power.

He criticized the "three cardinal bonds and five constant virtues" and called for "parting with the slavish essence."

The Ch'ing rulers clamored that "the three cardinal bonds and five constant virtues, bright as the sun that shines on the world," could never be changed. Tsou Jung held that "the three cardinal bonds and five constant

virtues" were "the textbooks for turning the Chinese people into slaves," and called on the people to rise in great vigor to wash away the ideological net of "the three cardinal bonds and five constant virtues." Aiming at the core of the "three cardinal bonds and five constant virtues"--"prince and ministers," he pointed out that for thousands of years, the famous lords, high ministers and scholars of great learning taught all generations "to be loyal to the sovereign." "I do not understand what loyalty to the sovereign refers to." He thus boldly negated the theory of loyalty to the sovereign. He refuted the fallacy of "divine right of kings" saying: "With natural science ever developing, the heresy of divine right of kings can be abolished." He thus mercilessly sentenced to death the theory of "divine right of kings" and the system of absolute monarchy upheld by it. Tsou Jung said, "Loyalty to the sovereign...this is why the Chinese people are slaves." Hitting the nail on the head, he pointed out that the theory of "loyalty to the sovereign" was a reactionary theory for the reactionary rulers to enslave the people. The emperor was the public enemy of the people. Chang T'ai-yen abused Emperor Kuang Hsü as "a clown." ("Refuting K'ang Yü-wei's Book on Revolution") Tsou Jung denoucned the Empress Dowager who practiced national betrayal to fawn on foreign powers as a "prostitute," and openly declared his intention "to kill all emperors exercising absolute rule over us" and to inter the feudal system of absolute monarchy. These clangorous and powerful words were imbued with the semblance of revolutionary militancy.

Tsou Jung also criticized the feudal rulers for using the "three cardinal bonds and five constant virtues" to benumb the Chinese people so as to make them forbear the enslavement of imperialism. Therefore, he cried at the top of his voice that the Chinese people should unite as one, rise in greater vigor and "remove the slavish essence." Otherwise, the imperialists "will come in flocks to have a finger in the pie of China, and our compatriots will sink from today's status as slaves into slaves of slaves." Tsou Jung linked opposition to Confucianism with revolution and patriotism. This concretely revealed that his thought was higher than that of many bourgeois revolutionaries at that time.

The Revolutionary Army criticized the trend of thought to worship Confucius and defend the emperor in the above three aspects. Its criticism unfurled the banner, displayed extensive vehemence and used a pungent language to hit at the vital issue. At that time, it played an important role in helping people to liberate themselves from the ideological yoke of worshipping Confucius and defending the emperor propagated by the reformist faction and in accelerating the propagation of the idea of democratic revolution.

II

Chairman Mao pointedout, "The 1911 Revolution was for making revolution against imperialism. The Chinese people had to make revolution against the Ch'ing Dynasty because it was the lackey of imperialism." This clearly pointed out the internal link of the anti-imperialist and anti-feudal struggles and the nature of the 1911 Revolution. It also clearly pointed out the political and ideological characteristics of the bourgeois revolutionaries represented by Dr. Sun Yat-sen during the period of the 1911 Revolution.

Tsou Jung mounted the political stage at a time when the national crisis was never before so serious. He aspired to swiftly change the predicament of the fatherland with "domestic trouble and foreign aggression giving impetus to each other," with crises lurking on all sides and with signs of danger appearing everywhere. He firmly stood for resistance against imperialist aggression. In 1901, the year following the invasion of China by the allied forces of eight powers, he wrote down in Shanghai a poem composed by another person: "All are so disheartened that none thinks of wreaking vengeance. Tears flow in an endless stream as I recall the sad past. The Chinese history is sorrowful to read. How many men are not draft animals?" (The original poem was carried in Ch'ing I Pao, Vol. 81) He resorted to this course to vent the boundless grief in his mind and show his determination to "wreak vengeance" for China, thus fully reflecting his patriotic spirit.

At that time, "the Russian emperor was one of the most ferocious rulers in the world." During the war of aggression against China by the allied forces of eight powers, Tsarist Russia brazenly sent troops to occupy by force Northeast China and subjected the Chinese people to the most frenzied and barbarous massacre and plunder. As was pointed out by Lenin, "They practiced killing and burning, burned down villages, drove the common people into the Amur River to be drowned, and shot and bayoneted the unarmed inhabitants and their wives and children." In March 1903, Tsarist Russia was so ambitious that she vainly attempted to "categorically incorporate the three northeast provinces of China into Russian territory." ("Records of Events" in Kiangsu No. 2) This led to the eruption of the Chinese people's movement to oppose imperialism and resist Russia on a large scale.

In April 1903, Tsou Jung returned to Shanghai, and he immediately threw himself into the movement to resist Russia. He took part in rallies, delivered impassionate speeches, and set out to organize the "Chinese Students' Alliance" in order to unite the young students to take part in the struggle. The Revolutionary Army he wrote was also published as a combat manifesto against imperialism and feudalism during the upsurge of the movement to resist Russia, thus sounding sonorously the battle bugle for the anti-imperialist patriotic struggle of the Chinese people. In the Revolutionary Army, he sharply pointed out that the imperialists were in the course of "baring their claws and teeth to nibble away and carve up China," and that in order to avoid the disaster of dismemberment, China had no other course to take but revolution.

At that time, the Ch'ing rulers were pushing a line of national betrayal by "making use of China's material resources to curry the favors of friendly nations." They wagged their tails to imperialism for pity and gave away national territory and sovereignty on a large scale. Tsou Jung's patriotism was antagonistic to this line of national betrayal. In the Revolutionary Army he severely denounced the Ch'ing rulers for surrendering sovereignty and bringing humiliation to the country. He pointed out that they also vainly attempted "to present with bows to Russia" even the Chinese territory in the northeast, "the cradle of their power." He thus vividly delineated the repulsive features of the Manchu government as "the foreigners' court." Tsou Jung looked upon the Ch'ing rulers as the "public enemy." He

advocated that the Manchu government be overthrown first "before mopping up the foreign devils who interfere with Chinese sovereignty."

At a time imperialism recklessly committed aggression against China, the capitulationists joined forces within and without to become the vanguard for pushing the line of national betrayal of the Ch'ing Court. Tsou Jung deeply hated the capitulationists as well. He denounced such traitors as Tseng Kuo-fan who clamored that the foreign aggressors "are virtuous to us" and Li Hung-chang who advocated "the ceding of the whole of the three northeastern provinces to Russia" ("Li Hung-chang's Foreign Policy" in Ch'ing I Pao, Vol. 98) as the "representatives in turning the Chinese people into slaves," and pointed out that their criminal acts of national betrayal "cannot be pardoned no matter how they are explained." Tsou Jung's uncle on the maternal side produced the Confucian "theory of heavenly mandate" to publicize that imperialist aggression was justified. He talked nonsense saying: "The weakness of China is in conformity with the natural cycle of fortune. Waning and waxing succeed each other as a rule. In the past, the Manchu (aristocrats) were waxing, but today, the foreigners are prosperous. This is what is called the law of compensation." Tsou Jung mercilessly refuted this and said, "He has all along been stubborn in his sophisticated views about national affairs, and all his statements are entirely void of vitality." "His numerous absurb arguments are unfit for the ears." ("Tsou Jung's 23rd Home Letter." The original letter was kept in the Chungking Municipal Museum.) He maintained the dignity of justice, thus manifesting the great spirit of a patriot.

Tsou Jung was of the view that in order to work for national salvation, one should have the spirit of "braving great danger," an unyielding will and the determination "to risk one's life." He said that he would rather have the Chinese people "all killed" than to let them become Chinese traitors or compradors and live "under the control of other countries in the world." He proudly pointed out that China had a long history, a vast territory, a large population and endless natural resources, that "it is entirely not short of any qualification for revolution and independence," and that the revolution surely could enable the fatherland to maintain independence and keep the initiative in its own hands. He longed to build "the Republic of China into a free and independent country" through the bourgeois revolution, and was firmly opposed to the reactionaries at home and abroad who stood in the way of Chinese revolution and independence. This way of thinking of Tsou Jung's was a concrete manifestation of "making revolution against imperialism" which not only drew a clear line of demarcation between revolution and reformism but also indicated the goal and future of the revolutionary movement of that time. Tsou Jung was at that time the youngest among the bourgeois revolutionaries. His elegance and intellectual brilliance, his revolutionary spirit bubbling over with life, and his dauntless combat style all stood out prominently.

Because Tsou Jung energetically publicized the revolutionary thought and took part in the struggle against imperialism, he aroused the great fear of imperialism and the Ch'ing Court. Working in collusion, they initiated the counter-revolutionary "case of Su Pao" and put Chang T'ai-yen under arrest. On July 1, they also sent Tsou Jung to prison in the Foreign Concession of Shanghai.

In this counter-revolutionary incident, Tsarist Russia played the role of the "world gendarme" in suppression the Chinese liberation movement. As both Chang T'ai-yen and Tsou Jung were the backbone elements in the movement to resist Russia, Tsarist Russia hated them to the bone. No sooner the "case of Su Pao" took place, the Tsarist Russian Minister in China Lassar promptly cried that Chang T'ai-yen, Tsou Jung and others were "really guilty of sedition" for "wanting to start a revolution in China" (Chung-wai Jih-pao, July 15, 1903), and called for putting them to death. This fully showed that Tsarist Russia consistently supported the most reactionary forces in China, and stood for imperialism hostile to the Chinese revolution.

In prison, Tsou Jung persevered in struggle and looked upon death as going home. He was resolved "to keep the name of a brave man in the world even at the cost of parting with his head." (Tsou Jung's "Song of Revolution") Though imprisoned, he still refused to give up the thought of "starting a revolutionary army" to inter the Ch'ing Dynasty. Under the ruthless persecution of the reactionary forces at home and abroad, however, Tsou Jung finally died in prison on April 3, 1905, at the age of 21. He thus laid down his young life for the cause of the old democratic revolution in China.

Although Tsou Jung was dead, the influence of his Revolutionary Army spread farther to become the ideological weapon of the revolutionaries in combat, and many people of purpose and principle were inspired into rising in struggle against imperialism and the Ch'ing government. "The bugle call awakes people from their sleep, and heroes rise in all parts of the country to ward off the doom." The imperial lackey--the Ch'ing Dynasty--was finally buried by the revolution in 1911.

*

As a representative figure of the old democratic revolution of the bourgeoisie, Tsou Jung's ideology was inevitably stamped with the brand of the bourgeoisie. Due to the limitations of his class and history, his theoretical weapons were all brought from the bourgeois arsenal of the West. Those things regarded by Tsou Jung as "panacea" were all very feeble. The bourgeois republic he longed for was basically unworkable in China. He was anti-imperialist and patriotic, but he failed to produce an anti-imperialist program, nor had he touched the feudal land system--the prop of imperialist rule in China and the basis of the survival of feudal forces in China. He opposed Confucianism, but he did not criticize the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius with thoroughness, nor could he break away from the historical idealist concept that heroes are the makers of history. He neglected and even disparaged the broad masses of workers and peasants. This showed that even though the Chinese bourgeoisie was in the ascendant, it also basically could not lead and fulfill the task of revolution against imperialism and feudalism. Bourgeois democracy of the West could not save China. "Only socialism can save China." Only Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought can enable China to win national independence, liberate the people, and make the country wealthy and strong. However, the revolutionary thought and action of this radical Tsou Jung in the bourgeois democratic revolution still should be historically affirmed.

* * *

STUDY OF MAO TSETUNG'S POEMS

Look You, the World Is Being Turned Upside Down

by

the 6th Company of a certain unit under the
Peking Garrison Command

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, January 5, 1976)

When 1976 arrives, we read with militant pride the two poems written by the great leader Chairman Mao and are most profoundly educated and tremendously encouraged.

Chairman Mao wrote this poem "Two Birds: A Dialogue--To the Tune of Nien Nu Chiao" in the middle of the sixties, an era in which Marxism won great victories in the open polemic and violent clash with modern revisionism. It was an era of flourishing development of mighty struggles by the revolutionary people of the world against imperialism and revisionism. With the great vigor of a proletarian revolutionary, Chairman Mao praised the excellent situation of the contemporary world with "gunfire licking the heavens and shells pitting the earth," and profoundly exposed the sinister features of the Khrushchev-Brezhnev clique for their shameless betrayal of Marxism and world revolution. They peddled phoney "goulash" communism, the "three nothing world" and the "parliamentary road" in an attempt to hoodwink the people of the world and to strangulate the revolutionary struggles of the people of various countries against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. However, the revolutionary people of the world and the genuine Marxists refused to bite the bait, waged a tit-for-tat struggle against them and ignited the raging fire of liberation and armed struggle everywhere. The armed struggles of the Asian, African and Latin American people against imperialism and colonialism left the imperialists and colonialists in a bad shape. A new situation of great upheaval, great split and great re-shuffle appeared throughout the world. Under this situation, the great leader Chairman Mao wrote this impressive poem, "Two Birds: A Dialogue--To the Tune of Nien Nu Chiao," and by means of the words, "Look you, the world is being turned upside down," proclaimed with a magnificent spirit the bankruptcy of revisionism.

Ten years have gone by. How happy it is to see today the world-shaking changes that have indeed taken place in the world. The prominent hallmark of this change is the vigorous rise and daily strengthening of the Third World which plays the role of the main force in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. Countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution--this has become the irresistible trend of historical development. As a result of their fierce contention, frenzied armament race and war preparations, the two superpowers of the Soviet Union and the United States have found the going tougher and tougher with each passing day. In particular, with its true look more glaringly exposed, Soviet social-imperialism is daily more isolated.

The most fundamental reason for such profound changes taking place in the world is that the people of the world firmly stand for revolution and armed struggle. In this poem "Two Birds: A Dialogue--To the Tune of Nien Nu Chiao" Chairman Mao has most figuratively revealed this very serious question: How to deal with violent revolution and armed struggle is the watershed between Marxism from revisionism. The Khrushchev-Brezhnev renegade clique is like the sparrow in the bush, which vilifies and reviles the excellent situation of the revolution, and sabotages and suppresses the revolutionary struggle of the people. Moreover, only Marxists could understand the history of the development of human society and grasp the objective law of class struggle, and like the high-flying roc, could soar through space without interference.

In the poem "Two Birds: A Dialogue," Chairman Mao profoundly exposes the repulsive features of the revisionists. In the autumn of 1963, the Khrushchev-Brezhnev renegade clique, in collusion with imperialism, actively perpetrated a "peace" hoax. They drew up the nefarious Tripartite "Partial Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty" in an attempt to cover up their armament race and war preparations as well as their sinister conspiracy to partition the world. Actually, the treaty they signed is nothing but a useless piece of paper. For the past ten years and more, they have conducted over a hundred nuclear tests. The facts show that the talk of "detente" by the Soviet revisionists is a lie and their true aim is expansion, and that their talk of "disarmament" is a lie and they truly go after armaments expansion. They display the signboard of socialism, carry out aggression and expansion everywhere and have become simon-pure social-imperialism. They call themselves the "natural ally" of the Third World, but they are actually the "super-emperors" riding on the back of the people of the Third World. All they have done has thoroughly exposed the repulsive features of the renegades to the proletarian revolution and the new tsars.

At present, the situation of the world is characterized by great disorder. The factors of revolution and war are obviously on the increase, and the danger of a world war comes from the two superpowers of the Soviet Union and the United States, and particularly from Soviet social-imperialism, which has been most active at toying with the hoax of "detente." Chairman Mao points out, "The danger of a new world war still exists, and the people of all countries must get prepared." As fighters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, we must firmly bear in mind this great teaching of Chairman Mao's, heighten our vigilance and be prepared against war. Should the enemy dare to launch a war of aggression against China, we shall together with the people throughout the country, resolutely, thoroughly, wholly and completely wipe them out. Let the "sparrow-in-the-bush" type of revisionists tremble, for Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tsetung thought will certainly be victorious.

* * *

An Ideological Weapon for Combating and Guarding Against Revisionism

by

the worker-peasant-soldier students of the class of 74 in the specialty in classical documents under the Department of Chinese, Peking University

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, January 5, 1976)

After reading the two poems published by Chairman Mao on New Year's Day, we are profoundly educated and tremendously inspired. These two poems by Chairman Mao are the bugle call sounding the advance on socialist revolution and construction, militant summonses to arms for the criticism of revisionism, as well as powerful ideological weapons for our broad masses of revolutionary teachers and students pledged to carry the revolution in education through to the end.

Chairman Mao uses the words, "past sciences are transformed" and "the world is being turned upside down," to outline the excellent situation at home and abroad. Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, earth-shaking changes have occurred on the educational front under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Under Chairman Mao's order that "the working class must exercise leadership in everything" the working people and the poor and lower-middle peasants have moved into the school to basically transform the domination of the school by bourgeois intellectuals. Chairman Mao's brilliant "July 21" instruction, like a peal of thunder in spring, has ushered in a benign spring on the educational front, and group after group of worker-peasant-soldier students with practical experience from all parts of the motherland have entered this new type of socialist university. Recently, the graduating classes of Peking University and Tsinghua University resolutely followed the road of integration with the workers and peasants, made their way to rural areas, frontierland and places where they were most needed by the motherland. They took practical action to restrict bourgeois right and counter-attack the Rightist wind to reverse past verdicts. Compared with the old Peking University dominated by the revisionist educational line where many students became separated from the workers and peasants, pursued personal fame and gain and sought a life of comfort and indolence, people are able to see more clearly the two lines that yield two kinds of results. We are elated and inspired by such profound changes in the sphere of education. Open-door education with the department of arts taking the whole society as factory has enabled the broad masses of teachers and students to participate in actual struggle and play a combat role while in school. Our department alone has in the past few years written more than a thousand articles for newspapers and journals and published scores of books, and the strange phenomenon of students of literature unable to write novels is beginning to change.

These profound changes and delightful achievements are the results brought about by struggle and grasping class struggle. If there were not the storm of the great proletarian cultural revolution to uproot the deep-seated domination of the revisionist line in education, the movement for

criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius to sweep away the garbage of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius, and the repeated powerful counter-attacks against the trend of thought for capitalist restoration and the Right-deviation wind to reverse past verdicts, these changes and achievements could never have been obtained.

At present, a gust of Right-deviation wind to reverse past verdicts has appeared on the educational front. They negate the great proletarian cultural revolution and the revolution in education, clamor for "switching" the school back to the revisionist line in education before the great cultural revolution, and want to use the bait of "intellectual culture above all else" to entice the young students in order to bring them up as spiritual aristocrats of the bourgeoisie. This is capitalist restoration and a major regression in history which we can never accede to.

"Nothing is hard in this world if you dare to scale the heights." After reading Chairman Mao's brilliant poem, we deeply realize that revisionism is still the main danger today. We must in the manner of the roc soaring 90,000 li be a fighter not afraid of waging tenacious struggle against the revisionist line in education. We must take class struggle as the key link, always bear in mind the basic line of the Party, raise still higher the revolutionary banner of combating and guarding against revisionism and carry the proletarian revolution in education through to the end. We must take practical action to consolidate and develop the gains of the victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

* * *

Reform the Written Language for Consolidating the Dictatorship of the Proletariat

- some comprehensions from the study of "On New Democracy"

by

Fei Chin-ch'ang (费锦昌)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 3, 1975)

Thirty years ago, Chairman Mao in "On New Democracy" summed up the historical experience of the revolution and the two-line struggle within the Party, and at the same time, also basically solved the question of orientation for the reform of the Chinese written language. Chairman Mao pointed out that new democratic culture "should serve the toiling masses of workers and peasants who make up more than 90 percent of the nation's population and should gradually become their very own." "Revolutionary culture is a powerful revolutionary weapon for the broad masses of people. It prepares the ground ideologically before the revolution comes and is an important, indeed essential, fighting front in the general revolutionary front during the revoltuion." In order to establish and develop revolutionary culture, the proletariat "must have their own cultural battalions, that is, the broad masses." The reform of the written language is precisely the important condition and means for establishing and strengthening this cultural army. As was pointed out by Chairman Mao, "to attain this objective, written Chinese must be reformed."

Chairman Mao closely links up the reform of the written language with the proletarian revolution, the economic revolution and the cultural revolution, with the building of the proletariat's own battalion, and with the establishment and consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. This enables us to raise our knowledge of the necessity of reforming the written language to a new plateau.

After the founding of the People's Republic of China, Chairman Mao again gave an important instruction on the reform of the written language. He pointed out, "The written language must be reformed, and it is necessary to take the orientation of phonetic spelling in common with the written languages of the world." This is a profound summary of the law governing the development of the Chinese written language and a further development of the theory of reforming the written language expounded in "On New Democracy." It clearly indicates the road of advance for the reform of the written language in China.

In the course of deepening the movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat today, how to thoroughly study and comprehend the theory of reforming the written language as expounded by Chairman Mao in "On New Democracy" and his relevant instructions from the plane of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat is a new lesson placed before us.

Chairman Mao points out, "Any given culture (as an ideological form) is a reflection of the politics and economics of a given society, and the former in turn has a tremendous influence upon the latter." "For many years we Communists have struggled for a cultural revolution as well as for a political and economic revolution." The toppled landlord and bourgeois classes vainly attempt to turn the ideological sphere into a place for them to gain a respite. This determines that "the class struggle in the ideological field between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie will continue to be long and tortuous and at times will even become very acute." The exercise of all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the ideological sphere could never be carried out without the main force of workers, peasants and soldiers.

Chairman Mao had given instructions on this a number of times. In "Introducing 'The Communist'" Chairman Mao pointed out, "It is necessary to educate many cadres from among the workers, knowledgeable and capable cadres who do not seek empty fame but are ready for honest work. It is impossible for the working class to attain liberation without large numbers of such cadres." In April 1945 Chairman Mao again emphasized in "On Coalition Government," "The elimination of illiteracy among 80 percent of the population is a vital task for the new China." Later, on numerous occasions, Chairman Mao also emphatically pointed out from the plane of combating and guarding against revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat that in order to consolidate and develop the cause of the proletarian revolution, it is necessary to build a mighty contingent of intellectuals of the working class.

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, and especially after the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, millions of workers, peasant and soldiers have further implemented these important instructions of Chairman Mao's. However, in the course of marching forward to this great goal of mastering knowledge, the worker-peasant-soldier comrades have run into this "stumbling block" of the square Chinese characters.

Chinese characters have made imperishable contributions to the history of China, and for a considerable period of time to come, they will still be the tool of our people for recording the Chinese spoken language. However, we cannot ignore the serious shortcomings found in the Chinese characters. For more than three thousand years dating back to the oracle bone script unearthed, although the Chinese characters have been reformed to some extent, they basically still remain in the ideographic stage. As things and ideas reflected by the spoken languages are so numerous, and the ideographic language has to create characters to express them, there are therefore numerous complicated and difficult symbols.

The phonetic language records the spoken language by means of a limited number of symbols and phonetic signs. The basic syllables of any spoken language are limited (for example the contemporary Chinese language has slightly over 400 basic syllables, and even with the tonal marks of distinctions added, there are only over 1,200 syllables) and these syllables can also be divided into scores of tonal factors. Therefore, a phonetic language is simple and easy to learn.

The Chinese characters were pictographic at the very beginning, but the duty as a medium of intercourse demanded their simplification. Therefore, they were constantly mixed, blended and reduced in structure, and became more lineal and symbolic in form. In the end, the square Chinese characters and "the pictographs are poles apart" and they become "non-pictographic pictograms."

Tonal changes both past and present and the differences in dialects have also caused most of the phonetic symbols to lose their phonic functions, and the square Chinese characters have also become "not very phonetic determinative-phonetics"." (Lu Hsün: "Men-wai Wen-t'an") The Chinese characters thus become phonetic symbols made up by a number of strokes. Such symbols numbered by tens of thousands and seven or eight thousands of them are used more frequently. Many of these symbols are bloated in construction and made up of many strokes. They must be remembered by rote and copied stroke by stroke. As was pointed out by Lu Hsün, "To masses, besides the restrictions imposed by social status and economic standing, our Chinese written language has added another high threshold: difficulty. This threshold alone would not be easy to cross without a decade of efforts."

As the square Chinese characters are difficult to read, difficult to recognize, difficult to remember and difficult to write, they are detrimental to the rapid development of political, economic and cultural work in China, to shortening the school system, to the high gear of advance of the revolution in education, the mechanization and automation of linguistic work, to the study of the Chinese language and Chinese characters by fraternal nationalities and foreign friends, and especially to the thoroughgoing study of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought and the mastery of cultural and scientific knowledge as quickly as possible by the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers and to the building of a mighty contingent of worker intellectuals at an early date.

Through the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, we realize that the reform of the written language is not only an important matter in the cultural sphere, but also a measure for restricting bourgeois right, diminishing the three major differences and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. One of the major battlefronts for the toppled landlord and bourgeois classes to counter-attack the proletariat is the ideological sphere. They "want to turn knowledge into a weapon for protecting their purses and prerogatives and for defending the rule of the people by capital." They make every effort to widen the gap between physical labor and mental labor and vainly attempt to enjoy the pipedream of "those who labor with their mind govern others," so that one day the all-round restoration of capitalism can be effected in the cultural sphere, and thence in the political and economic spheres. They appreciate very much the "four difficulties" (difficult to read, difficult to recognize, difficult to remember and difficult to write) of the Chinese characters, and wildly oppose the reform of the written language. This is because the building of a mighty contingent of intellectuals of the working class portends that the trump card in their hands will cease to be effective, that their last piece of "territory" will be captured, and that they will find the going tougher and tougher.

We must take class struggle as the key link, give tit for tat, make not a single inch of concession, and be promoters of progress in the reform of the written language. Is it not true that they want to draw on the "four difficulties" of the Chinese characters to promote "private ownership of knowledge"? We must change the "four difficulties" into "four easy things" and bring the written language created by the working people back to their hands. Is it not true that they try to widen the gap between physical labor and mental labor? We must build up a mighty contingent of intellectuals of the working class at a high speed and bring about the situation that "the manual workers should at the same time be intellectuals, and the intellectuals manual workers." Is it not true that they wildly oppose the reform of the written language? We must carry out to the letter Chairman Mao's series of instructions on reforming the written language, firmly and resolutely implement the policies for reforming the written language drawn up by the Party and the government and carry out in a down-to-earth manner the work of reforming the written language to serve the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Spurred by the rapid development of political, economic and cultural work, the reform of the written language will also contribute strength to the further development of political, economic and cultural work. Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad masses of revolutionary people have settled accounts with Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao for their crimes in sabotaging the reform of the written language, and played an active part in research work and practical activities to reform the written language. The masses use and create simplified characters, conscientiously learn the standard spoken language, and diligently study Chinese phoneticization, the efficient tool for learning to read and pronouncing correctly in order to raise their ability of studying culture and theory. A flourishing new situation has appeared in the work of reforming the written language. Today, as we study once again the brilliant revolutionary document "On New Democracy" and review Chairman Mao's teaching, "Written language must be reformed, given the requisite conditions," we feel even more warm-hearted.

We must study more diligently works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao so that the reform of the written language could match pace with the rapid advance of the political revolution, economic revolution and cultural revolution.

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We Support the Use of "O" in Place of the Word "Zero"

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 3, 1975)

Dear Comrade Editor:

Recently, in his instruction calling for comments on the Water Margin, the great leader Chairman Mao pointed out: "The Water Margin is against corrupt officials only, but not against the emperor. It excludes Ch'ao Kai from the 108 people." Here the character "O" is used in place of the character "zero" (零) which is difficult to write. This gives impetus to the work of reforming the written language and is also an example in simplifying the Chinese characters.

There are two ways for writing Chinese numerals. One is the method of writing in the simple form of "一, 二, 三, 四, 五, 六, 七, 八, 九, 十," and the other is the method of writing in the elaborate form of "壹, 貳, 叁, 肆, 伍, 陆, 柒, 捌, 玖, 拾." The characters "零" or "另" is used to denote empty space in a number. For example, "壹佰伍拾元零陆分" and "叁千肆佰捌拾元另玖分." In recent years, "O" is also used in place of "零" as in the case of "一九七0年" and "三0八号." "O" and the Arabic number "O" have the same pronunciation as "零" and share the same meaning. It takes only a single stroke to write and that is twelve strokes less than that for "零." However, this character "O" has never been formally included in dictionaries published in the past as though the Chinese characters could not bear its existence. Although some contemporary phrase books on Chinese characters have given this character a position and included it, they stipulate that it could only be used to denote the "empty space in a number" (in the same sense as "零") and used mostly as a number, for example, "三0六号" and "一九六0年." It is generally considered inadvisable to use "O" between the numbers of hundred, thousand and ten thousand, and "三百零六" and "七千零八" are used as usual.

The character "O" is not only easy to write but also easy to understand. Chairman Mao has affirmed it, and we wholly support him. Henceforth we should use "O" to represent the empty space in a number and should not use the difficult to write character "零" again. This offers endless convenience to everybody, especially to the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers and the young people.

- By Wang Cheng, of the teaching seminar of the Taoli District Educational Bureau, Harbin Municipality

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NUCLEAR TESTS

Press Communique

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 24, 1976)

press communique

china successfully conducted a new nuclear test on january 23, 1976.

the successful test is a new victory won by the people of the whole country in conscientiously studying our great leader chairman mao's brilliant poems published recently and the new year's day editorial and, under the leadership of the party central committee headed by chairman mao and united as one, in taking class struggle as the key link, upholding the party's basic line, continuously implementing the series of important instructions of chairman mao's, consolidating and developing the fruits of the great proletarian cultural revolution, maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts, working energetically in close coordination, waging a hard struggle and grasping revolution, promoting production and other work and preparedness against war.

the central committee of the communist party of china, the state council and the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee extend warm congratulations to the workers, the commanders and fighters of the people's liberation army, scientists, engineers and technicians and revolutionary cadres who have taken part in the nuclear test and all other personnel concerned.

the conducting of necessary and limited nuclear tests by china is entirely for the purpose of defence and for breaking the nuclear monopoly by the superpowers and for ultimately abolishing nuclear weapons. the chinese government declares once again that at no time and in no circumstances will china be the first to use nuclear weapons. the chinese government and people will, as always, work together with the other peoples and peace-loving countries in the world in the common struggle to achieve the lofty goal of complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons.

OPEN-DOOR EDUCATION

Tsinghua University Offers Successful Open-Door Training in Engineering Mechanics

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 25, 1976)

teachers and students of mechanical strength from tsinghua university helped a bridge girders factory improve a gantry crane and effect seven other urgently needed technical innovations during the 1975 open-door schooling year.

the exhibition and reports recently presented in the changping bridge girders factory by the 1974 class of the engineering mechanics department described the students' achievements in learning from the workers through combining theoretical studies with shop work in the open-door teaching programme.

open-door teaching is a new approach adopted in china's education revolution in line with chairman mao's teaching: "education must serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive labour." under this programme, teachers and students supplement classroom lectures with participation in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment in society at large. they go to factories and villages to integrate theory with practice in education with the help of workers and peasants.

a group of 87 students and ten teachers of the mechanical strength speciality came to do open-door training in the changping factory in november 1974. giving them a warm welcome, the factory party committee and the workers made a serious effort to educate the students in proletarian ideology and heighten their awareness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines.

special efforts were made to provide favourable conditions for the students to carry on their specialized studies and take part in productive labour. led by the party committee and with the help of technicians and workers, the teachers and students worked to improve the design for a 10-ton gantry connected with their teaching and study. they produced a report on the calculation and testing of the static force of the crane and drafted a new design which cut both steel consumption and building time by 30 per cent.

they also worked out seven technical innovations to solve urgent problems and prepared all the needed blueprints. in undertaking these projects, the students covered the subjects of engineering drawing, statics and elementary mathematics and part of their study in mechanics of materials and structure, machine parts, analysis of proof stress and calculus. on the basis of practical training, they compiled a new syllabus on engineering mechanics and assisted in directing the factory-run spare-time college and the training course on steel structures.

the successes achieved in the short span of one year were beyond the capacity of college students trained under the old revisionist line in education.

open-door education has proved effective in raising the students' ability to analyze and solve concrete problems as well as their consciousness of class struggle and the two-line struggle. the old method of teaching engineering mechanics, which was confined to classroom lectures and excluded experience of real machinery, could at best knock some ill-digested terms and ideas into the students' minds. the present method of combining shop work with lectures enables them to grasp the related concepts much more easily through direct contact with various machine parts.

the improved design for the gantry, which substituted an inverted triangular section in the cross beam for a triangular section, called for a new type of supports. the textbooks provided no ready answer. some people suggested a bridge-like platform to reinforce the supports, but the workers criticized it as far too clumsy and complicated. on hearing this, the students said: "we can't disregard the troubles entailed for the workers as did college students of the old days. we must work, think and act in the workers' interests." inspired by the carpenters' use of slanting buttresses to support window and door frames, they proposed a new device and by applying their newly acquired knowledge of mechanics to the calculation were able to show that their suggestion was practical, economical and easy to instal.

through improving the gantry, the students underwent the entire process of studying and assembling cranes of the old type, learning theory, and calculating, designing, drawing, building and testing the new, improved type. this was followed by a month-long period during which they summed up their experience and broadened the scope of their theoretical study. one of the final results of this undertaking was the new syllabus on engineering mechanics.

the process of open-door training which links up teaching with typical, concrete projects has proved to be in full accord with the materialist-dialectical line of "practice, knowledge, again practice, and again knowledge."

commenting on this, associate professor huang ke-chih said: "before the cultural revolution i taught theoretical mechanics by proceeding from ideas and formulae. a hinge was just a circle, and a beam just a line, and my lecturing was on abstracts. diploma theses and post-graduate papers in those days concentrated on calculations entirely divorced from practice. under my direction, post-graduate students worked on such subjects as 'square plates' and 'cylindrical shells' based on models. our graduates had to undergo a long period of further vocational study before

they could take up job assignments. take myself for example. i found it rather difficult to organize teaching when i began the training programme using typical, concrete projects. i had difficulty in reading the blueprints, didn't know how to fix axles and mount bearings, and had little knowledge about the gear moduli and the calculation of gear strength. such being the case with most teachers from the old days, the plight of the students can well be imagined. the present open-door training programme enables the students to master solid knowledge through the complete process of practice -- knowledge -- practice. so they are able to contribute to the building of socialism even during their student days. the quality of education so achieved is very good indeed."

UNIVERSAL SEVEN-YEAR EDUCATION

Education in East China Rural Areas

(NCNA-English Tsinan, Jan. 24, 1976)

universal seven-year education has been established in the rural areas of a prefecture of shantung province, east china.

95.8 percent of the primary school graduates in the 17 counties (cities) in the yentai prefecture have entered junior middle schools where registration figures are 5.6 times greater than before the great proletarian cultural revolution.

since 1971, seven-year schools have provided the prefecture's rural areas with well over 900,000 graduates who have become an important force in the development of the socialist agriculture in the locality. quite a number of the graduates are working as production team leaders, farm machinery operators, agro-technicians, teachers and barefoot doctors.

yentai prefecture universalized five-year primary school education throughout its rural areas in 1970. then it set up more and more middle schools in the spirit of self-reliance and in the light of local conditions. at present, there are 360,000 students in 1,800 middle schools, each run jointly by several production brigades. seven-year schools run by single large villages number 237 and have enrolled nearly 20,000 students. children of peasants can now go to school within less than 2.5 kilometres from their homes.

teacher's training schools of the prefecture have helped the rapid development of rural education by setting up vacation-time training courses for teachers or classes on special subjects. since 1970, the yentai prefecture has trained 20,000 junior middle school

teachers supplementing these with a good number of teachers selected from among senior middle school graduates and demobilized armymen.

over the past three years, the prefecture has built 10,000 classrooms, manufactured 100,000 desks and stools, and various kinds of teaching equipment and sports apparatus. by combining work with study and running schools economically, many junior middle schools have earned enough, by and large, to cover costs and provide free tuition and textbooks for their students.

WORKER-THEORISTS

Worker-Theorists in Northeast China Shipyard

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Jan. 24, 1976)

nearly 3,000 workers of the red flag shipyard in northeast china's talien at the southern tip of the liaotung peninsula have turned themselves into theorists through their diligent study of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought.

these worker-theorists have in the past year or more delivered 3,700 reports to some 300,000 people and, in collaboration with professional theorists, written over 130 articles and 22 books on political theory and history, 12 of which have been published.

among them, 300 workers, of whom 22 are now part-time college teachers, have given lectures at colleges and universities.

the workers, despised and looked down upon in the old society, have proved their capability as disseminators and teachers of marxist theory. this is one of the victories of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

during the cultural revolution and the movement to criticise lin piao and confucius the broad masses of the working people throughout the country responded to chairman mao's call and assiduously studied marxism, leninism and mao tsetung thought. the workers of the red flag shipyard look upon lecturing on revolutionary theory as an historic mission entrusted to the working class. a group of worker lecturers, mainly made up of the shipyard veterans, has gone to offices, schools and street committees to help the people there in their studies.

communist party member liu hsien, a veteran worker of the valve workshop of the shipyard who was downtrodden in old society, read many original legalists' works last year, despite his difficulties in reading classical chinese. he wrote a 20,000 word-report which he delivered at the city's library to large audiences. in his report, he showed the progressive role played by chin shih huang (founder of the chin dynasty 221-207 b.c.) and refuted the slanders hurled by lin piao and his like at emperor chin in their oblique attack on the dictatorship of the proletariat. his report with explicit views and vivid events in colloquial language was a great success.

when the group gives reports on the marxist theory of surplus value, it connects the theory with reality, dealing with the material in a simple and direct way. it cites facts to show the extent of oppression and exploitation of the shipyard workers before liberation so as to expose the nature of the capitalist system. it explains the law governing historic development in which the proletariat overthrows the bourgeoisie and socialism inevitably replaces capitalism. ten such reports given before audiences in the shipyard and institutions of higher learning have been well received.

during the movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the theoretical study group of the shipyard's carpentry workshop clarified for themselves the meaning and implication of small production through study of the relevant marxist-leninist works and works by chairman mao. they made an investigation and analysis of how the spontaneous tendency of small production influences the workers. this deepened their understanding of the significance of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

in the course of organizing workers to give lectures on marxist theory, the shipyard has established regular links with more than ten institutions of higher learning including liaoning university, the liaoning teachers' institute and the talien engineering college. worker-theorists and professionals of the colleges now frequently study together and often collaborate in preparing lectures and writing books.

LEARNING FROM TACHAI IN AGRICULTURE

"Learn from Tachai" Exhibition Reflects Dynamic Changes in China's Countryside

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 25, 1976)

dynamic changes have taken place in china's rural areas since the inception of the mass campaign to learn from tachai.

this is one impression this correspondent gained after visiting the national exhibition, now on in peking based on the theme: "in agriculture, learn from tachai".

a great number of charts, photographs and miniature models show how the chinese peasants, inspired by the revolutionary spirit of north china's tachai production brigade, have transformed their natural surroundings, speeded up agricultural production and strengthened the collective economy of the respective people's communes with arduous and painstaking work. their efforts have laid the foundation for a big boost to socialist agriculture.

the exhibition is being held at a time when the mass campaign to learn from tachai has entered a new stage. this mass campaign has been in full swing throughout the country since chairman mao issued the call "in agriculture, learn from tachai" in 1964. last autumn's national conference on tachai went on to call on the whole party to get mobilized, make ever greater efforts to develop agriculture and strive to build up tachai-type counties throughout the country. the immediate task is to build one-third of the nation's two thousand and more counties into tachai-type units by 1980. this heralds the deepening of the socialist revolution and the stepping up of socialist construction in china's countryside.

a total of 500,000 cadres, commune members, workers, people's liberation army men, teachers, students and people of other walks of life have visited the exhibition since it opened in mid-october last year.

the exhibition, which covers a floor space of 2,800 square metres, is being held in the national agricultural exhibition centre on the eastern outskirts of the city. displays, apart from those on tachai, feature 29 other advanced agricultural units selected from among more than 300 outstanding counties.

most prominently placed are the charts and photos on the tachai production brigade and its achievements. nestling in barren mountains of shansi province, the village is inhabited by 450 people who till 53 hectares of cropland. two miniature models on display compare the present and past of the village: the old village with poor fields on eroded hill slopes and in deep gullies and the thriving new village with terraced fields, forest farms, orchards and irrigation facilities.

following liberation in 1945, the village undertook land reform and then went on to collectivize farming, thus completing the socialist transformation of the means of production. but this phase of transformation did not in any way mean the completion of the tasks of the socialist revolution, as the village's party branch well understood. it led the tachai peasants in deepening socialist revolution in the political, economic, ideological and cultural spheres and encouraged the peasants to educate themselves in marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and heighten their socialist consciousness and initiative. it waged a tit-for-tat struggle against liu shao-chi's and lin piao's revisionist lines that peddled material incentives, the expansion of free market, individual farming and other measures that would lead to restoring capitalism. the tachai production brigade is a model in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and developing socialist agriculture with more, faster, better and more economical results. the tachai spirit embodies the firm resolve of the chinese peasants to adhere to the socialist road, to transform nature and root out poverty and by relying on their collective strength to build a fine, new society. the road taken by tachai is one that the hundreds of millions of the chinese peasants strive to follow.

the exhibition shows the remarkable achievements made by the cadres and members of the brigade in their hard struggle against nature. the brigade triumphed over a disastrous mountain deluge in 1963 and a long spell of drought from 1972 to 1974. it has maintained its per-hectare yield at well over 7.5 tons ever since 1970, eleven times the 1945 figure.

achievements in hsiyang county, where the tachai production brigade is situated, are given an important place in the exhibition. beginning from 1967, the county doubled its grain output in three years and redoubled it in five years, becoming the country's first tachai-type county. following the summing up and propagation of the experience of the county, other advanced counties in the movement to learn from tachai have emerged in large numbers.

shown in the exhibition also are areas situated on the vast northeast sungliao plain and the north china plain, on the rolling land south of the yangtze river, the chilly mountainous areas in the west and on the loess highland and grassland in the northwest. the displays tell of the achievements of the people in these areas in conquering cold climatic conditions, sandstorms, drought, alkalinity and waterlogging. what is demonstrated is that so long as the masses display the tachai spirit, they have boundless creativity and can transform unfavourable natural conditions, overcome all difficulties and constantly achieve victories in revolution and production.

through the revolutionary spirit of tachai, less advanced areas have become advanced and advanced areas

have achieved still greater successes. the commune members in the sprawling taihang mountain, the jagged wumeng mountain which is perpetually shrouded in clouds and other mountainous areas have transformed the slopes into terraced fields. commune members in many mountainous areas have opened canals on precipices, tunnelled through mountains and dug canals with simple tools and explosives. take wupao county on the loess highland in shensi province. it has initially controlled erosion on 900 mountain tops and 1,400 gullies by building check-dams.

many people's communes and production brigades on the plains have, under unified planning, transformed large expanses of farmland into neat, level garden plots suitable for machine ploughing and crisscrossed by straight ditches and smooth paths. in some low-lying areas, rivers have been dredged and drainage and irrigation canals dug. as shown in the exhibition, many advanced units have brought half their farmland under irrigation or ensured good yields irrespective of drought or waterlogging.

along the kansu corridor and on the edge of the inner mongolian desert long lines of windbreaks have appeared to protect large tracts of farmland and pastoral areas.

in chiungchieh county, 3,700 metres above sea level in the tibet autonomous region in the himalayas, the emancipated serfs suffered bitterly in the old society under the persecution of the serfowners. a section of the exhibition shows how the emancipated serfs built three canals totalling 8.7 kilometres in length on the "divine mountain" to which the serfowners forbade the people access. in the last few years, the county has built more than 100 kilometres of trunk canals and brought most of the farmland under irrigation. total grain output of the county in 1974 was 65 per cent more than in 1970 and 3.6 times that in 1959, the year when serfdom was brought to an end. bowls made of the human skulls of serfs and the bones of hands chopped off by local serfowners testify to the serfowners' persecution and crimes.

the exhibition shows the chinese people's heroism in battling natural disasters. hsuchien county in east china was menaced by unusually heavy rains and sudden river floods in 1974. a strong earthquake of 7.3 magnitude occurred in yingkou county, northeast china in february 1975. through tenacious struggle, both places reaped good harvests in the disaster years.

also on display are examples of units which have achieved outstandingly high yields. shanghai outskirts produced a per hectare yield of 10.8 tons on 220,000 hectares in 1974. it has also supplied all the edible oil and fresh vegetables for the several-million population in the city proper for eleven years running.

wuchung county in the area irrigated by yellow river water in ningsia has only 150 frostless days a year.

thanks to its vigorous efforts in farmland improvement, it nearly doubled grain output between 1971 and 1974, achieving a per hectare yield up to 6.8 tons.

the exhibition reflects the further rise in the living standards of commune peasants and the richer, more varied cultural life they now enjoy. with the development of production, the income of the commune peasants has increased step by step. the photographs on show depict commune peasants in tachai, hsiyang and some other places studying marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and presenting revolutionary songs, operas and plays to create a new socialist culture in the rural areas.

the exhibition illustrates that the outstanding units have scored successes because, like tachai, they have established strong revolutionary leading bodies who persevere in the study of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, rely on the masses and carry out the party's line and policies.

MUSIC

Chinese Revolutionary Symphonies Serve Workers, Peasants and Soldiers

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 24, 1976)

chinese musicians are successfully adapting the western symphonic form in the proletarian revolution in literature and art to reflect the revolutionary struggles of the chinese people and serve the workers, peasants and soldiers.

the revolutionary symphonies include "shachiapang", set during china's war of resistance to japanese aggression which deals with the close relations between the revolutionary army led by the chinese communist party and the labouring masses in annihilating the aggressors and puppet armies, and "taking tiger mountain by strategy" which takes place during the war of liberation and concerns a people's liberation army detachment that marches into heavily forested mountains in the northeast to rouse the people and wipe out remnant kuomintang bandit troops. the piano concerto "the yellow river" centres on this river as a symbol of china's long civilization to express the indomitable spirit and revolutionary heroism of the chinese people in fighting against foreign aggression.

the revolutionary struggles presented in these musical compositions are familiar to the chinese people, touching on the personal experience of many. different

from the individual and private bourgeois sentiments glorified in western music, these compositions project the revolutionary attitudes and feelings of the chinese workers, peasants and soldiers who gain inspiration from them.

these socialist symphonic works draw freely on instrumental and vocal forms to present the narration and emotional impact of the events. great effort is made to develop thematic presentation of the main heroic characters of workers, peasants and soldiers.

the national flavour and topicality of these compositions flow from the chinese opera music and revolutionary songs on which they are based since those musical idioms, up-dated to encompass the revolutionary content, are essentially familiar to chinese audiences.

"shachiapang" and "taking tiger mountain by strategy" are symphonic compositions based on the revolutionary modern peking operas of the same name. they telescope the story, present the main arias and the motif of the leading roles. while using western harmony and musical arrangements, they boldly break a new path by including recitative and vocal passages, heightening effects by the use of such traditional chinese musical instruments as various kinds of two-stringed fiddles and percussions. the workers, peasants and soldiers like such compositions and the clear projection of the political content.

revolutionary musicians have been guided by chairman mao's principles on literature and art: "make the past serve the present and foreign things serve china" "let a hundred flowers blossom; weed through the old to bring forth the new" in creating these new works, taking as their example the revolution in peking opera.

western symphonic music was first performed in china about a hundred years ago. the foreign-worshipping reactionary ruling class in the old society lauded it to the skies and tried to use it as a means to instil in people's minds a cult of western civilization. but in the liberated areas, musicians in 1946 formed china's first revolutionary symphony orchestra, called the yenan symphony orchestra. the items it performed served the military and political struggles of the time, were dedicated to the workers, peasants and soldiers and inspired them with revolutionary determination.

after the founding of new china, the yenan symphony orchestra developed into the central philharmonic society, which has an orchestra of 100 members and a chorus of 120. the shanghai philharmonic society on a similiar scale was formed soon after. but under the

control of liu shao-chi's revisionist line in literature and art that advocated the worship of things foreign and ancient, these philharmonic societies for a long time ignored what chinese audiences wanted and concentrated on foreign symphonic music.

the musicians of the central philharmonic society drew inspiration from the achievements of the revolution in peking operas and guided by chairman mao's revolutionary line in literature and art revolutionized symphonic music in 1964 by composing and performing the symphony "shachiapang". shortly afterwards the shanghai philharmonic society composed and performed the symphony "taking tiger mountain by strategy".

now these chinese symphonic societies give frequent concerts in big iron and steel plants, oilfields, rural people's communes and units of the chinese people's liberation army. they perform revolutionary symphonies and other kinds of revolutionary music. the enthusiastic response of thousands upon thousands of workers, peasants and soldiers is a new experience for them, completely different from the times when they used to play western music.

FLOATING DOCKS

New 15,000-Ton Floating Dock Launched in East China

(NCNA-English Nanking, Jan. 25, 1976)

a new floating dock, the "huashan", to accommodate ships ranging from 15,000 to 20,000 tons deadweight was recently launched in kiangsu province, east china.

measuring 164 metres long, 37.2 metres wide and 14.6 metres high, the dock is equipped with modern automatic machinery and electrification.

the dock took only 8 months from laying down the keel to installation, much less time than any previous one built in china.

the achievement was attributed to the zeal of the dockers for socialist construction fired by their study of the theory of the proletarian dictatorship.

the chinling shipyard has one small berth suited to repairing and building medium and small ships only, and incapable of withstanding the pressure of ship plates weighing over 10,000 tons. a three-in-one group composed of workers, cadres and technicians worked out a method of laying temporary rails to widen the berth and tied up two oil tugs together to serve as a wharf. in this way, they were able to complete the floating dock in good time.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND BANGLADESH

Chinese Charge d'Affaires ad Interim Arrives in Dacca

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 24, 1976)

mou ping, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the people's republic of china in the people's republic of bangladesh, arrived in dacca yesterday, according to a dacca report.

among those who went to the airport to welcome him were two deputy chiefs of the protocol department of the foreign ministry of bangladesh, the president of the bangladesh-china friendship society, representatives from other friendly organizations and friendly personages.

also present at the airport were representatives from the embassies of the democratic people's republic of korea and pakistan.

CHINA AND BURMA

Comrade Chang Chun-chiao Meets Comrade Thakin Ba Thein Tin

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 25, 1976)

chang chun-chiao, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, met and had a very cordial talk in a fraternal atmosphere here this evening with thakin ba thein tin, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of burma.

after the meeting, comrade chang chun-chiao gave a dinner in honour of comrade thakin ba thein tin.

present were keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, shen chien, deputy head of the department, and others.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Inauguration of Peking-Phnom Penh Air Service Marked

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 24, 1976)

sun hao, chinese ambassador to democratic cambodia, gave a reception in phnom penh yesterday evening to mark the inauguration of the peking-phnom penh air service, according to a phnom penh dispatch.

present on the occasion were ieng thirith, minister of popular education and youth of democratic cambodia and leading members of the foreign ministry and the departments concerned.

also present were diplomatic envoys of other foreign countries in phnom penh.

the reception proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND IRAQ

Peking Banquet for Iraqi Youth Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 24, 1976)

chang hsiang-shan, deputy head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the iraqi youth delegation led by abdul kanim m. al-mulla, president of the iraqi youth federation and under-secretary of the ministry of youth affairs of iraq.

falih a.r. al-samarrai, iraqi ambassador to china, was among the guests at the banquet.

present were wu hsueh-chien, chia hsueh-chien and pai pao-kuei, leading members of departments concerned under the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee and the peking municipal committee of the chinese communist youth league.

the iraqi youth delegation arrived in peking by air on the evening of january 12 for a friendly visit to china.

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean Ambassador to China Gives Banquet for Visiting Korean Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 24, 1976)

hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, gave a banquet here this evening for the visit to china of the korean delegation to the meeting of the council of the sino-korean yalu river hydro-electric power corporation.

among the guests at the banquet were chang pin, chinese vice-minister of water conservancy and power and chairman of the chinese side to the council; li ping, lu ping and hu yun, council members; and ho chang-ming, deputy department director of the foreign ministry.

li chung song, korean vice-minister of power and chairman of the korean side to the council, and chinese vice-minister chang pin proposed toasts at the banquet. they pointed out that the complete success of the council meeting would help promote the development of power industry of china and korea and enhance the militant friendship and solidarity of the people of the two countries.

the banquet proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Vice Premier Ku Mu Meets Korean Delegation to Council Meeting of Sino-Korean Yalu River Hydro-Electric Power Corporation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 25, 1976)

ku mu, vice-premier of the state council, this afternoon met and had a cordial and friendly talk with the korean delegation to the meeting of the council of the sino-korean yalu river hydro-electric power corporation led by li chung song, vice-minister of power and chairman of the korean side to the council.

present at the meeting was hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china.

present were also chang pin, chinese vice-minister of water conservancy and power and chairman of the chinese side to the council, and council members li ping, lu ping and hu yun.

prior to the meeting, chinese chairman chang pin and korean chairman li chung song signed the resolution of the 28th meeting of the council of the sino-korean yalu river hydro-electric power corporation.

CHINA AND MALTA

Maltese Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 25, 1976)

a maltese delegation led by joseph cassar, minister of education and culture of malta, arrived in peking by air this evening for a friendly visit to china.

members of the delegation included maurice abela, secretary of the ministry of commonwealth and foreign affairs.

the delegation was greeted at the airport by vice-foreign minister ho ying and vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries li ke.

li jae pil, minister-counsellor of the korean embassy here, was present.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Government Trade Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 25, 1976)

a romanian government trade delegation led by ion patan, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, arrived here by air this morning for a friendly visit to china.

it was greeted at the airport by hua kou-feng, vice-premier of the state council, and li chiang, minister, and chen chieh, vice-minister, of foreign trade, as well as leading members of departments concerned kao lu, hsi chao-ming, chao chih-chien and mao hung-yuan.

also present were nicolae gavrilescu, romanian ambassador to china, and gheorghe pozderie, deputy head of the delegation, who arrived here earlier.

Comrade Hua Kuo-feng Meets Romanian Government Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 25, 1976)

hua kuo-feng, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, met and had a cordial and friendly talk here this evening with ion patan, member of the political executive committee of the central committee of the romanian communist party, and deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and the romanian government trade delegation he is leading.

romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu was present.

at the meeting, comrade hua kuo-feng, on behalf of the c.p.c. central committee, the standing committee of the national people's congress, the chinese government and people, expressed his condolences with deep grief on the death of comrade emil bodnaras, member of the political executive committee of the r.c.p. central committee and vice-president of the state council of romania. comrade ion patan expressed his sincere gratitude for it.

present on the occasion were minister of foreign trade li chiang, vice-minister chen chieh and vice-minister of foreign affairs yu chan.

China Wins Men's, Women's Team Titles at Romanian Table Tennis Championships

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Jan. 24, 1976)

team
contest at the romanian international table tennis championships came to a close here this evening with china capturing both the men's and women's team titles.

france and czechoslovakia came second in the men's and women's team events respectively.

the men's team final was fought off between china and france. the chinese men's team "a" composed of liang ko-liang and li chen-shih was qualified for the final after defeating the polish team, the team "b" of the democratic people's republic of korea and the czechoslovak team paced by milan orlowski, the 1975 european men's singles title holder. france won from the german democratic republic, yugoslavia and the german federal republic before entering the final. china's liang ko-liang took on ace player jacques secretin of france in the first game of the men's final match. the chinese player put up a spirited fight to defeat secretin 21-12 and 21-15. in the second game, china's li chen-shih had an edge over patrick birocheau of france by bringing chinese players' pen-holder grip and forehand smashes into full play. he won 21-13 and 21-15. the score of the third (doubles) game was 21-14 and 21-13 in favour of the chinese team. the french players employed their forehand and backhand loop drives to full advantage in the contest which proceeded in a tense and friendly atmosphere. after the competition, the chinese and french players shook hands and chatted amicably.

the chinese women's team "a" made up of yen kuei-li and yu chin-chia defeated the czechoslovak team 3-1 in the final match.

results of the sino-czechoslovak match:

yu chin-chia vs. silhanova 2-nil (21:15, 21:15).
yen kuei-li vs. miluse zizkova 2-nil (21:11, 21:16).

yu chin-chia/yen kuei-li vs. silhanova/miluse zizkova 0-2 (19:21, 11:21).
yen kuei-li vs. silhanova 2-nil (21:9, 21:13).

czechoslovakia and the german federal republic placed third and fourth respectively in the men's team event and third and fourth places of the women's team event went to the d.p.r.k. teams "b" and "a" respectively.

in the course of the team contest, table tennis players from various countries fought tenaciously and put up a tense and brilliant performance time and again to the great delight of romanian table tennis enthusiasts. quicker progress was made by a galaxy of up-and-coming players from the host country, the d.p.r.k., yugoslavia, france, hungary and other countries.

competition in the five individual events is now in full swing at the championships. final is slated for tomorrow afternoon.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Commentary of NCNA Correspondent: Support Liberation Movement, or Push Neo-colonialism?

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 24, 1976)

to cover up their naked expansion and crude intervention in angola, the soviet social-imperialists have of late become more and more vociferous in describing themselves as a "natural ally" of the national liberation movement in africa, and their armed intervention in angola as "something quite natural". "the soviet union does not seek anything in angola -- either economic, military or other gain," they declared repeatedly.

facts speak louder than histrionics. let us take a look at some basic facts to unmask this "great friend" of the national liberation movement.

to strive for national liberation and state independence, the angolan people waged an arduous and protracted struggle against the portuguese colonialists and eventually won victory last november. however, right before angola's declaration of independence and the old colonialists' withdrawal from the country, moscow took a fancy to this fruit of victory and quickened its tempo of intervention. it created disunity among the three liberation organizations formed by the angolan people in the course of their anti-portuguese struggle. within a few months it provided one of these organizations with arms to the value of about 500 million u.s. dollars. this complicated the angolan situation all at once and resulted in a terribly unfortunate civil war.

several months have elapsed and the african people have come to know more about this "supporter of the liberation movement" and its tactics which may be summed up as follows:

first. "divide and rule" by the use of the stick and the carrot. this has been a customary practice of all colonialists and neo-colonialists as well as the most common and elementary trick played by the soviet social-imperialists against african countries today.

the soviet union has single-handedly stirred up and capitalized on the civil war among the three factions in angola. it is mortally afraid of the unity between the angolan people and the people of other african countries. at the recent oau summit conference, many african countries appealed to the three factions in angola to end their civil war and form a government of national unity. however, the soviet social-imperialists, the self-styled "natural ally" of the national liberation movement, shouted at the top of their voices: no excl. there exists no realistic prerequisite for forming a government of national unity in angola. they even did not hesitate to split the whole of africa in order to attain their criminal objectives and called all those african states which had expressed support for unity in angola as the "products of the influence of the western imperialist bloc". they abused by name the leaders of a number of african countries, who were allegedly "dependent on foreign capital". all those who took exception to the soviet policy of splitting africa were called "imperialist lackeys".

we may ask: if the soviet union were indeed very sincere in supporting the national liberation movement, why should it be so vehemently opposed to the african peoples striving to get united and solve their own problems? if the soviet union did not have any ulterior motives, why should it be so feverish in creating division in africa?

second. gain profit from the slaughter of the black people by offering money and guns and using mercenaries who fight in the van. this is indeed a new tactic in the soviet social-imperialists' history of aggression. in august 1968, the soviet union took the lead to force their way into prague, while now in angola, it has utilized mercenaries -- for the first time in its history. it may well be called the latest feature of the neo-colonialist policy pursued by the soviet social-imperialists.

is the soviet union truly in support of the angolan national liberation movement? if "yes" were the answer, why did not it aid the struggle of the angolan people by supplying them with sophisticated weapons when they were fighting the portuguese colonialist troops before independence, but now it (the soviet union) is sending very sophisticated weapons when black men are fighting black men.

people well remember that the soviet union, the self-styled "consistent supporter" of the national liberation movement, was nowhere to be found when the patriotic armymen and people of cambodia were in the heat of a life-and-death struggle against the traitorous lon nol clique. what is more, it vilified the cambodian war of national salvation as "a fratricidal war" with "disastrous consequences". now, the soviet union came out clamouring about its "support for the national liberation war" when it single-handedly fomented a real fratricidal war in angola.

history proves that the soviet social-imperialists, this "natural ally" and "supporter of the national liberation movement", will never do anything unprofitable. the egyptian people still keep fresh in mind the kind of "support" from moscow, which accused them of being "devoid of conscience", and pressed them for debt repayment. the pakistan people best know how their country was dismembered. the people of czechoslovakia will never forget how soviet tanks dotted the entire prague city overnight. all those in the world who "benefited" from this "supporter" have come to realize that the soviet social-imperialists have never done anything unprofitable, that once they pick upon something, they will never lose hold of it, and that once this wolf enters their house, it is always reluctant to leave.

angola with its important strategic position and rich natural resources has been looked upon as an attractive piece of meat. the soviet union regards it as a strategic centre in its contention with the other superpower for sea power in the south atlantic. it is trying to turn angola into a base for expansion into southern africa and eventually the whole continent. this is part of its attempt to reinforce its position in the scramble for hegemony in europe. soviet aggression against angola is a component part of its global strategy for contention of world hegemony. that is why the soviet union, a profit-grabbing munitions dealer, has tried every trick to mislead the public in africa and provoked the civil war in angola by dumping there lethal weapons to the value of hundreds of millions of u.s. dollars under the guise of supporting the national liberation movement.

the soviet ruling clique repeatedly claims that it does not seek anything in angola. its aim is understandably clear, for no thief breaking into the house of others ever declares: "i have come for stealing."

New Tzars Have Guilty Conscience

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 25, 1976)

following is an article by hsinching:

the expansionist acts of soviet social-imperialism in blatantly interfering in angolan affairs and stopping at nothing to infiltrate into that country have caused uneasiness to the whole world. international public opinion is indignantly exposing and denouncing the new tzars' expansion in angola. out of their imperialist nature, however, the new tzars have not the least intention to rein in but are bent on pushing ahead with their intervention. in the past few days they have been speeding up their dispatch of more satellite troops and shipment of greater amount of heavy arms to that country.

lashed ceaselessly by world public opinion, the new tzars have pretended to be innocent and made haste to whitewash themselves, saying: "the soviet union does not seek anything in angola -- either economic, military or other gain."

this gives away moscow's guilty conscience.

there goes a chinese story: a petty thief named ah san stole something from his neighbour. fearing that he would be found out, he made a special statement: "your neighbour ah san has nothing to do with the theft." in declaring that "the soviet union does not seek anything in angola," the new tzars have the same guilty conscience as ah san had.

if the soviet government really "does not seek anything", why should it have sent huge amount of heavy arms which it had never done before to aggravate the civil war in angola after the signing of the independence agreement between the three angolan liberation organizations and the portuguese authorities? why should the soviet union have driven a wedge between the three liberation organizations, clenching its teeth in hatred and cursing two of them as "reactionary forces" and "imperialist agents" in an attempt to finish them off? again why should the soviet government have been so anxious to stir up trouble, having no scruples about throwing its sham detente into the dustbin and sending large numbers of satellite troops to extend the war in angola? and why should the soviet government have ignored the mediation of the oau and tried its utmost to undermine the unity of the whole africa on the angolan problem?

to all these questions, the new tzars' answer is invariably the oft-repeated "fulfilling our internationalist duty".

the new tzars' "internationalism" is rubbish pure and simple.

flaunting the golden signboard of "internationalism", the kremlin sent hundreds of thousands of soviet troops to suddenly invade and occupy czechoslovakia in august 1968. holding high this very signboard, it has now wormed its way into angola. but the magnificent signboard cannot cover up the fiendish monster behind it. from the occupation of czechoslovakia, people have long seen through the true features of the new tzars' "internationalism".

the new tsars have resorted to new tactics in their expansion in angola. in contrast to their naked invasion of czechoslovakia in the past, this time they furnish mainly money and arms together with some field commanders and let their satellite troops to bear the brunt of the fighting and pull chestnut out of the fire for them. this is another manifestation of their guilty conscience. in this way they hope to cover up part of their ferocious features. but it is only an ostrich manoeuvre learned from old-line imperialists. there is nothing new about it.

as to what the new tsars are seeking in angola after all, these have long been pointed out by world public opinion.

first, angola is strategically important. by controlling this country, they may control the south atlantic and cut nato's maritime transport to the indian ocean in case of war. this will go a long way towards their seeking of global hegemony.

second, angola is rich in petroleum and other strategical resources, the control of which will bring a prodigious "gain" to the new tzars in an aggressive war.

third, by shattering the unity of the three liberation organizations in angola they may undermine the unity of the whole africa. it will be of great advantage to their further expansion and infiltration in the continent.

the new tsars' evil designs in angola have long been seen through by many african countries and peoples and are bound to be seen through by more african countries and peoples. pretending to be innocent will be of no avail.

CHINA AND UGANDA

Peking Reception Marks Fifth Anniversary of Second Republic of Uganda

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 24, 1976)

ugandan ambassador to china w.s.k. matovu and his wife gave a reception here this afternoon to mark the fifth anniversary of the second republic of uganda.

among the guests at the reception were sha feng, chinese minister of agriculture and forestry; ho ying, vice-foreign minister; hu wei, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade; chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; and liu ai-feng, li ching-chuan, chou jung-kuo and yang chi, leading members of chinese departments.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were also present.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Mexican Congress Approves Bill for Establishment of 200-Mile Exclusive Economic Zone

(NCNA-English Mexico City, Jan. 23, 1976)

the permanent commission of mexico's joint congress session yesterday unanimously approved a bill on the additional clause to article 27 of the constitution concerning the establishment of a 200-mile exclusive economic zone off the coasts of the country.

under the bill, mexico is to exercise sovereignty over the exclusive economic zone beyond its territorial waters 120 days after its proclamation by the government.

senators and deputies, in speeches endorsing the bill, pointed out that through the additional clause, mexico demonstrates once again its political independence and its ability in exercising state sovereignty so as to utilize more rationally its natural resources. deputy feliciano calzada padron pointed out that with the adoption of this bill, big powers' exploitation of mexico's martime resources will be "groundless whether in light of the national law or the international law."

the bill was submitted to the congress by mexican president luis echeverria on november 5 last year. it was approved by the senate and the chamber of deputies respectively on november 19 and december 4.

END

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